

Griffing Bros.
1901

CATALOGED

Introductory

FOURTEEN years ago the Pomona Nursery was launched upon the sea of competition. A small craft, indeed, but the little crew, composed of five brothers, the eldest only nineteen years of age, swore allegiance to **POMONA**, the Goddess of Fruit, who in turn has smiled most graciously upon her namesake, the **Pomona Nursery**, encouraging the little crew to labor ever faithful in her interest.

As we pause from our labors and look backward, we can but feel a legitimate pride, having seen the enterprise grow year by year from a

ten-acre plot of ground and a one-ox plow and cart outfit, to plantations aggregating several hundred acres, devoted to nursery and horticultural pursuits, employing all modern conveniences for cultivating, propagating and handling trees and plants, and a trade extending around the world.

In our battle for trade we have been ever mindful of our patrons' best interests, feeling in duty bound to give the greatest possible value in consideration of the price received. That we have succeeded can best be judged by our ever-increasing trade, few complaints, and the many commendations received.

This Catalogue we have endeavored to make as brief and comprehensive as possible, giving briefly the information required to enable the prospective purchaser to intelligently select fruits, etc., to his liking, and those best suited to his particular locality, with a few simple rules for the cultivation and care of trees and plants. The illustrations are engraved from photographs, and will be found accurate in detail and true to the subject.

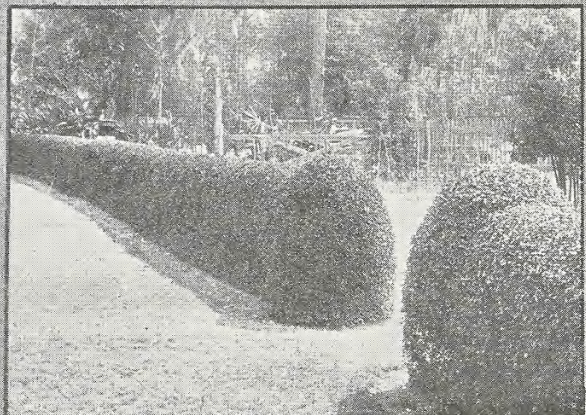
Having found the nursery business in the South of a distinctive character from the seed and poultry business, we deem it advisable to issue separate catalogues for each department. Seed and poultry catalogues will be mailed to recipients of this Catalogue as issued.

Sincerely thanking our many friends and patrons for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are,
NOVEMBER, 1901.

Yours very respectfully,

Nurseries at
MACCLENNY, GRIFFING, and MIAMI, FLA.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.



AMOUR RIVER PRIVET HEDGE

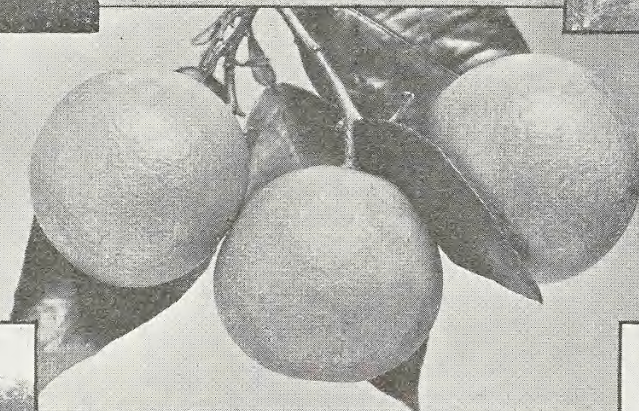


TWO YEAR OLD PERSIMMON TREE IN FRUIT



TANGERINE ORANGE NURSERY

*The
Griffing Brothers
Company*



TARDIFF ORANGES

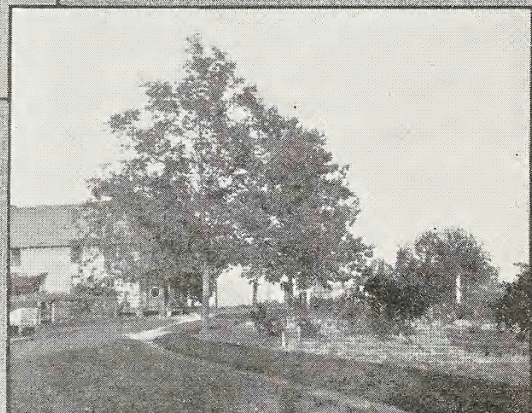
PLATE I



ROSE NURSERY IN JUNE



HEADQUARTERS AT MACCLENRY NURSERIES



PECANS AS ORNAMENTAL TREES

To Tree Buyers

IN THESE FEW PARAGRAPHS WE HOPE TO CONVEY TO OUR FRIENDS AND PROSPECTIVE PATRONS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESOURCES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT, THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE DIFFICULT, IF NOT QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO IMPART

PERSONAL.—There are five of the **Griffing Brothers**, who, commencing as boys, have made a life study of the Nursery business. Only the best and most competent labor obtainable is used. Many of our hands have been with us for years, and with thorough and careful training, have become competent and expert in the work. All propagating, digging and packing is done by skilled and experienced workmen under the personal supervision of one of the Griffing Brothers.

LOCATION OF NURSERIES.—The main branch of the **Pomona Nurseries** is located in Baker county, two miles southwest of Macclenny, a station on the S. A. L. R. R., and three miles from Griffing, a station on the J. & S. W. R. R., and twenty-eight miles west of Jacksonville, on the high rolling pine lands along the south prong of the St. Mary's River.

The Miami branch is located in Dade county, six miles north of the city of Miami, on the F. E. C. R. R., well below the danger line of killing frosts for our class of plants.

NURSERY PLANTATIONS.—Over 1,400 acres of the choicest land in Baker and Dade counties are devoted to the **Pomona Nurseries**, over one-third of which is under a high state of cultivation, the remainder being planted with foliage crops for the improvement of soil, or held in reserve until needed for growing peach or other trees requiring virgin soil. At the **Macclenny** branch we have a dark, sandy loam underlaid with a clay subsoil from 1 to 3 feet from the surface. This is pine land, the equal of which we have never seen in the lower south. We have natural drainage, and suffer little from drought. The Miami branch is on high prairie and pine land, of which the surface is free from rock, but underlaid with rock from 1 to 3 feet. The trees from such land are exceptionally well rooted, and are equally well adapted for planting on high, sandy pine land or in low hammocks.

NURSERY OFFICES.—The Nursery offices are located at 1149 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla., opposite Water-works Park. The location of general offices in a centrally located point like Jacksonville, permits of the handling of our mail and general business quickly and to a much better advantage than from a small country place. Our offices are

equipped with every convenience for the quick dispatch of business. Long distance telephone connects city and plantation office.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Through special arrangements with the railroads, all shipments made from Griffing are transferred to the forwarding lines, and leave Jacksonville on the local and through freights the same day, giving us practically the same freight service as enjoyed by Jacksonville merchants. This is an important feature and should not be overlooked by intending purchasers, as we know by experience that shipping from a small country place, depending on transfers being made in the usual way in cities, generally means several days' delay, which is often fatal to perishable goods.

PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT.—Many people have a dread of freight charges, especially so if a hundred miles or so from the Nursery, and will often buy of local dealers or canvassers, and pay exorbitant prices rather than order from a reliable Nursery that propagates its own trees, because it is some distance from them. We were the originators of the plan of selling trees **freight prepaid**, and now make the most liberal Freight Prepaid offer of any nursery known to us. This one item alone has saved the tree-planting public in Florida and the Lower South thousands of dollars. Our plan puts a nursery at your door, and at as low prices as good trees are ever sold.

PACKING.—The digging and packing are given personal attention; all trees and plants are kept carefully shaded and moistened until put in neat boxes or bales, ready for shipment. Fresh sphagnum moss, well moistened, is littered around and among the roots, and clean dry straw around the tops to prevent drying out and chafing. Trees and plants packed in this manner will keep for weeks. Have made shipments that have been on the road 90 days and opened up in first-class condition.

MISTAKES.—We make them; so does everybody. If we make a mistake, write us about it. Write good-naturedly if you can, although we will do what is right anyway. Do not be unjust and tell your friends and neighbors without giving us a fair chance to correct the error. Think of some of the blunders you have made in your time.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST

Pomona Nurseries

NURSERIES AT
MACCLENNY, GRIFFING and MIAMI

GENERAL OFFICES
1149 MAIN ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

CITRUS FRUITS

FIRST in importance over all other classes of trees grown by us are our **Oranges, Grape Fruits, Lemons, Kumquats, Limes, etc.,** to which we have given special attention during the past few years. At our nurseries near Macclenny, in Baker County, we have some of the largest blocks of Citrus trees ever grown in Florida, all budded at the ground and stake-trained. Our largest blocks at this place are on Sour Orange and Trifoliata stocks, but we also have a complete variety on Sweet Orange and Rough Lemon stocks and will say that we do not think it possible to produce better trees than these. This stock is grown well north of the old orange-growing sections and the many injurious insects and diseases so abundant there, where nearly every one is carelessly engaged in trying to raise nursery stock or groves do not prevail, in this more northerly section. This is of great importance to the planter, for failure often follows the planting of diseased and insect-infested nursery stock.

Our South Florida Nurseries

Two years ago we started a Citrus nursery near Miami, and now have over two hundred thousand trees growing there in nursery form. At this place we use mostly Rough Lemon stock, although we have some Sour Orange and will have buds to offer season 1902-1903 on Grape Fruit stock. This is comparatively a new country, and our trees grown there are as healthy and fine as we have ever seen. We established Nurseries at this point with a view of being in a position to supply trees for extreme South Florida and the Islands. We are in easy touch with all points on the East Coast by rail and can make shipments to points on the West Coast by steamers via Key West and Port Tampa. Shipments made this way have gone through quicker than by rail from north Florida. For shipping to Cuba we deliver stock direct to boat at Miami, which saves all delay caused by rail shipments from interior points.

A Word About Stocks

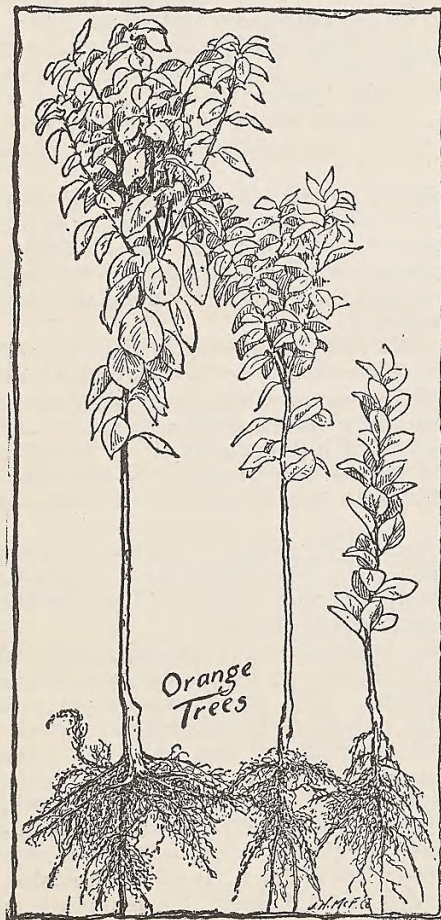
A wide difference of opinion and much localism exists as to the best and most practical stock for oranges, pomelos, etc. To meet this varied demand we propagate all standard varieties on four of the most popular stocks. Orders not stating the stock desired will be filled with trees budded on the stock that, in our judgment, is best suited to the section in which they are to be planted.

The Sour Orange as a Stock.—The sour orange has been extensively used as a stock in the past. Makes a handsome large grove tree, but the young trees are not of as rapid a growth as the sweet orange or rough lemon. Trees budded upon it usually produce crops of choice

fruit from four to six years from planting.

The Sweet Orange as a Stock.—The sweet orange is a favorite stock with many planters, some claiming that the fruit is of better quality, and that the trees are more hardy and longer lived. Young trees budded upon it grow off vigorously, make handsome grove trees, and we consider them somewhat more hardy than trees budded on sour orange or the rough lemon. Trees budded upon a sweet orange usually produce fruit in from four to six years from planting.

Rough Lemon as a Stock.—The rough lemon is the most vigorous stock for young trees. Trees budded on it are very tender, and should not be planted where there is danger from freezes. It is well adapted for planting in the extreme southern portion of Florida, and is especially adapted to the lower East Coast, Cuba and other West India Islands, Mexico and Central American countries. Trees which are budded on rough lemon usually produce choice fruit in from three to five years.



4-5 feet. 3-4 feet. 2-3 feet.

The Citrus Trifoliata as a Stock.—The *citrus trifoliata*, when used as a stock for the orange or grapefruit, imparts hardiness, productiveness and early bearing qualities to the variety budded on it. The use of *citrus trifoliata* as a stock is not an absolute protection against damage from frost during our most severe seasons, yet it materially increases hardiness by keeping the trees in a dormant condition during the winter season several weeks longer than any other stock yet used.

Oranges, pomelos, etc., budded on trifoliata are not objectionably dwarfed, as many suppose. Young trees in the nursery grow quite as well and make as large trees as those on any other stock. In the grove they make a beautiful, low-branched, stocky and compact tree. WE HAVE NEVER KNOWN OF A CASE OF FOOT-ROT ON TRIFOLIATA. After attaining a bearing age the trees have a tendency to overbear, thus retarding the wood growth.

The early bearing quality and the extreme productiveness is of especial importance to the planter—the trees producing profitable crops in from one to two years sooner than when budded on other stocks, reducing not only the risk from frost, but also the cost of bringing the grove into profitable bearing, and of protection to a minimum.

The *citrus trifoliata* becomes entirely dormant during the winter, withstanding zero weather without injury. With the use of *citrus trifoliata* as a stock for oranges and grapefruit, the orange industry can not only be revived in the old orange belt, but extended into the more northern portion of Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Will an Orange Grove Pay?

We believe it will, and, as an evidence of our faith, have planted over sixty acres of grove on the Pomona plantation at Macclenny. All the trees were budded on the *citrus trifoliata* stock and largely of the Satsuma variety. Two hundred trees were planted to the acre. We will head low, and during the winter will bank carefully with earth; saving enough of the tree in case of a severe freeze so that the top will mostly be replaced in one season, and be ready for fruiting again. The sure and prolific bearing qualities of the Satsuma, when budded on the trifoliata, its early ripening, and the high prices received for the fruit on the market will enable us to realize a handsome income from the grove if we only save one crop out of three. In most peach and apple growing sections one crop in three is considered satisfactory.

Packing and Pruning Citrus Trees.—All Orange and other Citrus trees will be pruned before shipment, unless especially instructed to the contrary. For summer shipment the pruning will be more severe than for fall and winter. Trees for short shipments, those within the state, we usually pack in open-top boxes, which allows of perfect ventilation. Long distance shipments are made in closed but well-ventilated boxes. Any special instructions for packing Citrus trees will be carefully followed.

PRICES of Oranges, Pomelos, Lemons, Limes and Citrons. Budded
Either on Citrus Trifoliata, Sweet or Sour Orange, or Rough
Lemon Stock.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|---|------|--------|---------|----------|
| 3- and 4-yr. old stock, 2 to 3 ft. straight trees.. | 35 | \$3 00 | \$25 00 | \$225 00 |
| 3- and 4-yr. old stock, 3 to 4 ft. straight trees.. | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 | 275 00 |
| 4- and 5-yr. old stock, 4 to 5 ft. partly branched | 50 | 4 50 | 35 00 | 325 00 |
| 5-year old stock, 5 ft. up heavily branched trees. | 65 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |

All Orange and Citrus Trees are stake-trained.

ORANGES

Bessie. Medium-sized; skin thin, but tough and firm; juicy and fine-flavored. One of the most profitable of the late sorts. Holds in perfection until May.

Boone's Early. Medium; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag" and few seeds; quality excellent. A new variety, which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted. Claimed by its introducers to be "the earliest of all."

Centennial. This is a native Florida variety. It is generally considered one of the best native varieties. The fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright colored, with thin, tough skin and sweet and juicy pulp. A mid-season variety.

Early Oblong. Medium size; oblong; very early, and of good quality.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened, very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; keeps and carries well; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Jaffa. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and fruits young and heavily.

Joppa Late. This variety was originated by Mr. A. B. Chapman, of San Gabriel, Cal., from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late Orange—said to be even later than Hart's Late. Tree upright, vigorous grower, and thornless. Fruit medium to large, oblong, with thin rind; few or no seeds; pulp juicy and sweet.

King. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; juicy, meaty; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable. Quality very best. Tree upright, strong grower, foliage dark and rich. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

Lamb's Summer. Size medium; oblong. As its name indicates, it hangs on trees till well into the summer. Quality good; latest of all.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large, flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

Majorea. Size medium; equals Jaffa in quality. It is a good keeper and shipper. Trees strong, vigorous growers and free bearers.

Mandarin. Medium size, flattened; deep yellow; skin thin; segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Although largely superseded in Florida by King, Satsuma and Tangerine, which, like Mandarin, belong to *Citrus Nobilis* type, yet in southern Louisiana the Mandarin is still adhered to as one of the most profitable sorts.

Maltese Blood. Fruit medium in size, round or slightly oblong; skin very smooth, thin and tough; very juicy, sweet and sprightly; good in December, but better in April; good shipper. Tree prolific and vigorous, practically thornless; foliage distinct.

Mediterranean Sweet. The best and most prolific imported Orange. Tree a good grower and thornless; bears regularly heavy crops. Fruit first-class and seedless. Will stand several degrees more cold than the common Orange, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma.

Nonpareil. One of the most desirable of very early varieties. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round or oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. Begins to ripen in October.

Pineapple. Originated in the Citra district. Is of medium size, fine flavor, and highly recommended as an Orange for hammock or low lands, as the skin is very thin and tough; one of the best shippers known.

Ruby. Medium-sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red.

Sanford's Mediterranean. One of the best and most profitable Oranges originated from Gen. Sanford's importations. Tree a good grower, and bears young.

SATSUMA. The Satsuma belongs to the Mandarin type or family, and was brought to this country some years ago from Japan, where it is extensively cultivated, especially in the northern portion of the Island Kingdom, where there is danger from frosts.

The hardiest Orange. The Satsuma is the hardiest Orange we have. It ripens its growth earlier in the fall, and is not so likely as other varieties to start its growth during every warm period in the winter. When budded on *Citrus trifoliata* it hardens up early and shows few signs of growth, until late in spring, thus reducing the danger of frost to a minimum.

Productiveness. No Orange comes into bearing so young, or produces more abundant crops. Trees in the nursery rows, when allowed to stand over the second and third years, produce heavy crops of excellent fruit; when planted in groves and given plenty of fertilizer and good attention, good crops may be expected the third year.

The most money-making Orange. The Satsuma is decidedly the most money-making Orange for the central and northern portions of Florida and the gulf coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It ripens in October, when Oranges are most wanted in the markets, and brings the highest prices. In 1893 and 1894, the two years that Florida produced the largest crops of Oranges ever known, the Satsuma netted for entire crops from \$3 to \$3.50 per box. There is always a demand for good, sweet, early Oranges. The Satsuma is fully ripe in October, turning to a light golden yellow; the interior is also fully ripe. The segment sacks are a deep, translucent orange-yellow, showing full maturity, and are full of rich, sweet, exquisitely-flavored juice. It is not sour and disappointing, like so many so-called early Oranges. The better it is known in the market the better price it brings.

The fruit is medium size, flattened; color deep, golden yellow; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Trees thornless, and of bushy habit.

St. Michael's Blood. Medium size; rich, juicy, and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. One of the best of the Blood Oranges.

Sweet Seville. Medium to small; a good keeper and shipper. Trees vigorous and prolific. Ripens very early.

Dancy Tangerine. Fruit medium, much flattened; skin thin and glossy, parting readily from the pulp; very sweet and aromatic; a handsome fruit, commanding good prices if well grown. Tree an upright grower, vigorous and prolific. A most excellent sort for planting on *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

Tardiff, Hart's (Hart's Late). Medium size; grain fine; quality above the average. Remains juicy until July, or even later, and is very valuable on that account. The standard late sort. Tree very prolific.

Valencia Late. A very late and very prolific variety of fine quality. Season May and June, but fruit will hang on trees till August or September.

Washington Navel. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored. An exceptionally luscious fruit; ranks first in quality. Bears well when budded on rough lemon or *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

Aurantium. A chance hybrid between a sweet orange and Pomelo. In size smaller than the common sorts; very sweet, with little or no bitter. Late to ripen; good keeper.

Duncan. A strong grower and regular and prolific bearer, of full medium size (46 to 54 to the box) and of most excellent quality. The originator of this variety, A. L. Duncan, the formerly well-known horticulturist, Dunedin, Fla., says of it: "I do not know how either tree or fruit could be improved."

Excelsior. Size medium to large; skin smooth; remarkably juicy, but slightly bitter; hangs on the tree without deteriorating until July. Fruit borne in immense clusters. Very prolific.

Florida Common. This is the common Florida seedling Grape Fruit that has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties. Size large; color lemon-yellow; solid and heavy; has just the right amount of bitter; quality best.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT, continued

Marsh Seedless. This is one of the most popular varieties, and nearly seedless—generally three to six to a fruit. Size large; form roundish, slightly necked at base; surface moderately smooth; color lemon-yellow; heavy; rind thin; very juicy, and of excellent quality. February and March.

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy, juicy and well flavored.

Walters. Medium to large. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

LEMONS

Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy and of fine quality. Fruit a good shipper. Considered one of the best.

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, everbearing, and the fruit is of the best quality as a market Lemon.

LIMES

Native Florida. We have budded from one of the largest and best native Limes we have ever seen, and believe this variety will give better satisfaction in most cases than any of the large new sorts. Very prolific; bears full at two years old, and is a handsome, smooth, well-colored fruit, and very juicy.

Persian Seedless. Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and thin; very juicy and of good quality. Quite tender.

Sour Rangpur. Medium size. Fruit has the finest acid and a fine flavor, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangerine.

Tahiti. Said to be as large as lemons. Very juicy and of best quality.

Seedlings. Many planters prefer seedling Limes to the budded stock, and to meet this demand we have raised a block of seedlings from selected fruit at our Miami Nursery, and can supply first-class one- and two-year old stock. Seedling Limes bear young and prolific.

CITRON

McCormick. Our stock of buds is from a bearing tree in the McCormick grove, at Cocoanut Grove, which tree was sent to Mr. McCormick from the Department at Washington. Fruit very large, and has a thick inner skin, the part used for preserves.

KUMQUATS

Sometimes called the "Kin Kan Orange." A native of Japan, hence it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Tree of dwarfish habit; beautiful, compact head; fine foliage; when in fruit, very handsome. Fruit is in clusters; is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine, and much sought after for jams, preserves and pickles. Every one in Florida or any of the Gulf states should possess some trees of this desirable Orange. Can easily be protected from frosts by covering, being of low, compact growth. It is also especially adapted for planting in tubs for the conservatory or window garden. We have in stock both the **Nagami** (oblong) and the **Murumi** (round) varieties.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 2- and 3-year-old stocks, 1 to 1½ ft., few branches..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 2- and 3 " " " 1½ to 2 ft., branched..... | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 2- and 3 " " " 2 to 3 ft., branched..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 3- and 4 " " " 3 ft. up and fruiting..... | 75 | 6 00 | |

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

The *Citrus trifoliata* is a hardy species of Lemon that withstands a cold of zero. Of thriving bushy habit; leaves trifoliate, dark, glossy green; tree very thorny. Will grow in almost any soil, and will stand great extremes of temperature, moisture and dryness without injury. Valuable as a stock for the orange, grape-fruit, etc. Also desirable for hedges.

PRICE OF CITRUS SEEDLINGS, Sweet Orange, Sour Orange, Grape Fruit, Rough Lemon and Citrus trifoliata:

| | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 12 inches..... | \$0 50 | \$2 50 | \$12 50 |
| 12 to 18 " | 75 | 4 00 | 18 00 |
| 18 to 24 " | 1 00 | 5 00 | 22 50 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 50 | 7 50 | 40 00 |
| 3 to 4 " | 2 00 | 10 00 | |
| 4 to 6 " | 2 25 | 15 00 | |

PEACHES

A fruit adapted to the entire South, and which has done more toward bringing the South into prominence as a fruit-growing section than all others, coming into bearing within the shortest period after planting, being more remunerative than any other fruit grown over such a large area. It is decidedly a fruit of the people, and should be grown by every one.

Among the most successful classes or types planted in the United States are the **Peen-to**, a type suited only to Florida and extreme southern points of Texas and other Gulf states; **Honey**, a type adapted to a section from about Central Peninsular Florida north to about central Georgia and corresponding latitudes west to the Rio Grande river, in Texas; **Spanish**, the native Peach of all the extreme Lower South; **Chinese Cling**, a type to which varieties such as Elberta, Thurber, General Lee, etc., belong, which adapt themselves to an area extending from northern Florida and corresponding latitudes as far north as Peaches are successfully raised, but are most extensively planted in Georgia; **Persian**, a class to which all common varieties of the North belong; some few will succeed fairly well as far south as the extreme northern part of Florida, but they are more at home and mostly planted in the older Peach-growing sections of the North. Besides these we have two late introductions, the **Dwarf Japan Blood** and **Red Ceylon**, from Japan and the Isle of Ceylon respectively, which we will class as **Oriental Bloods**. The former, we have every reason to believe, will adapt itself to any section where the Chinese Cling or Spanish types will succeed, but the latter will not succeed further north than will the Peen-to type.

We believe that it would be of little interest to the average planter, who wishes trees that will bear fruit, to know what class or type his trees belong to, so we will not bore him with two or three pages containing the history and classification in races or types of all the Peaches we have, **but will list them in such a way that he can select varieties adapted to his section.** For the benefit of those who may wish to know the particular classification of their trees, we list them with abbreviations following the names and descriptions, which will show to which class they belong.

If the planter will be governed by our classification, he can scarcely make a mistake in his selection of varieties. We have traveled and made Peach culture a study from extreme South Florida to the Great Lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and feel confident that no one is better posted as to their adaptability than we are. The following classification gives the results of our observations, and can be relied upon. The abbreviations indicating class or type of each variety following name are explained in the following key: (P.-to.) Peen-to, (Hon.) Honey, (Sp.) Spanish, (C. C.) Chinese Cling, (Per.) Persian, (O. B.) Oriental Bloods.



4-6 feet. 3-4 feet. 2-3 feet.

PRICES of Peaches, Standard Varieties:

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year, 2 to 3 feet, small size..... | \$0 10 | \$0 80 | \$6 00 | \$45 00 |
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size... | 13 | 1 10 | 7 00 | 55 00 |
| 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, standard size... | 15 | 1 30 | 9 00 | 70 00 |
| 1 year, 6 feet and up, extra fine... | 25 | 2 00 | 14 00 | 100 00 |

PRICE of Special New Varieties, Hall's Yellow, Admiral Dewey, Slappy:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year, 2 to 3 feet, small size..... | \$0 15 | \$1 30 | \$ 9 00 |
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size..... | 20 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, standard size..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 1-year, 6 feet and up, extra fine..... | 30 | 2 50 | 17 50 |

Varieties Best Adapted to North Florida and Corresponding Latitudes

Angel. (P.-to.) Origin near Waldo, Florida. Large, round; flesh white, melting, rich, juicy, subacid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its parents. Trees bloom fully one month later than the Peen-to. Ripe June 20 to July 5.

Bidwell's Late. (P-to.) Described with varieties for southern Florida.

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich, subacid; cling; very fine. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin, and decided Indian type.

Climax. (Hon.) Tree of vigorous growth and very prolific. Size medium, slightly oblong, with recurved point; slight suture; color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, juicy, sweet and sprightly, with more acid than found in the Honey; freestone. Ripens about July 1.

Colon. (Hon.) Roundish oblong; skin white washed with red; flesh white with red streak, subacid, free. June 15 to 25.

Countess. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent, free. Ripens July 15 to 20.

Early Cream. (Hon.) Medium size; color cream-yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh white; free. July 1 to 10.

Ferdinand. (Hon.) Large, smooth, somewhat pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, veined with red; good quality; cling. June 25 to July 5.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) For extensive planting we rank this variety equal to any. During the past few years we have been shipping them before the last of the Waldo were gone, and have found them equally as profitable. Size medium to large, measuring 2 by 2½ inches in diameter; resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. Ripens June 15 to July 1.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Resembles Crawford's Early. Very prolific. Fruit very large; color yellow, tinged with red; rich, juicy; freestone. Matures in July.

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) Native seedling of strong growth. Fruit large, of good quality and color; freestone. Matures September 25 to October 10.

Hall's Yellow. (P.-to.) New. Described with varieties for southern Florida.

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5.

Jewell. (P-to.) The earliest and one of the most profitable Peaches for planting in central and northern Florida, and in southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf coast. It blooms about the same time as the Waldo, and ripens its fruit fully two weeks in advance of that famous Peach. It has been largely planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it wherever planted. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, nearly covered with red and heavily washed with carmine on the sunny side; flesh nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. A most desirable Peach for early market or home use. Freestone. Ripe the latter part of May.

La Reine. (Sp.) Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25.

Lu Lu. (Sp.) Large, nearly round; skin and flesh yellow, quality best; free. August 1 to 10.



BOONE'S EARLY ORANGE



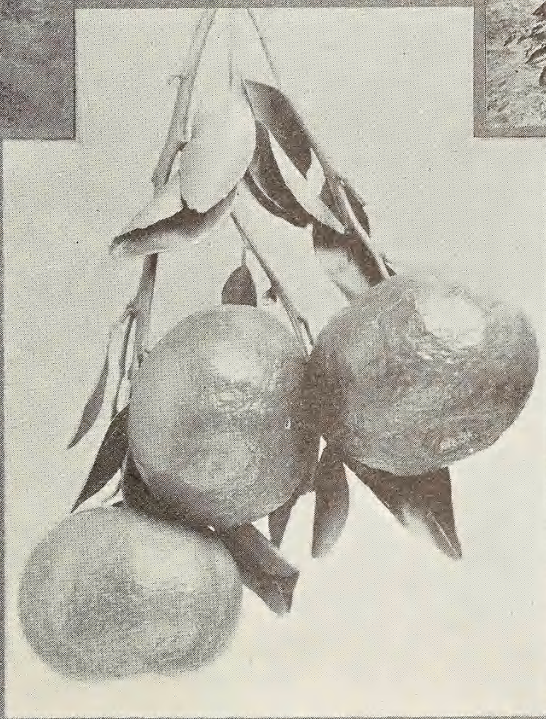
PABON'S BROWN ORANGE



ONE YEAR OLD STAKE TRAINED ORANGE TREES



MARCH'S SEEDLESS POMELO



DANCY TANGERINE ORANGES
PLATE II



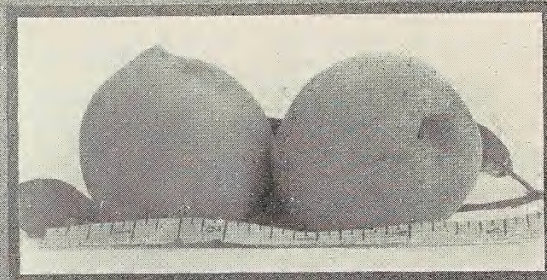
ORANGES IN NURSERY ROWS



PEACH NURSERY IN JUNE



IMPERIAL PEACH



HALL'S YELLOW PEACH



FLORIDA GUN PEACH

PLATE III



SPRAY OF WALDO PEACHES



TWO YEAR OLD PEACH ORCHARD

Mascotte. (P.-to.) A seedling of Waldo, retaining the good points of the parent Peach and possessing many superior qualities. The shape of the Mascotte is perfect, being nearly round, with a small point. In general appearance it is one of the most attractive Peaches ever offered; color a rich, creamy yellow, washed or flecked with carmine, shading almost to a purple on the side most exposed to the sun; flesh is creamy white, shading to red near the pit. The firm, yet juicy, rich and luscious flesh of the Mascotte literally melts in one's mouth while eating it. Size medium; free. Ripe just after Waldo.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large, skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas.

Oviedo. (Hon.) Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; pit very small; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor that suits the taste equally as well as any northern Peach; flesh light, streaked with red, and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides; freestone. Blooms with native Peaches; is a sure and abundant bearer. Ripe early in July, at a season when Peaches are most wanted in market, it being just after the early ones are gone and before the native crop comes in.

Pallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Native seedling, good grower and a Peach of late habit; quality good; freestone. A valuable Peach for home use. Matures in September.

Sangmel. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, juicy, sweet and high-flavored; cling. June 20 to 30.

Stanley. (Hon.) Originated with us in our experimental grounds. Shape roundish oblong; size medium; clingstone; sweet and of excellent quality. A heavy bearer and good shipper. Matures ten days later than Honey.

Taber. (Hon.) Skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red streaks. Cling. June 15 to 20.

Texas. (Sp.) Large size; a good white summer freestone. July 20 to 30.

Triana. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of remarkably fine flavor; freestone. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large; nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Most profitable and best very early Peach in our orchards, and equally well adapted to South Florida. Tree a vigorous grower and late bloomer, being one of the latest to bloom of the Peen-to family; very prolific. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; color bright, yellowish red, washed with carmine on side next to sun; flesh nearly white, red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and fine; quality excellent. One of the best; freestone. Ripens about June 1.

Varieties Best Adapted to Middle and Southern Florida and the Extreme Southern Points of Texas.

Angel. (P.-to.) Described with varieties for North Florida, is equally as well or better adapted to South Florida.

Bidwell's Early. (P.-to.) To the credit of this Peach more than any other is due the great success of Peach-growing in South Florida. It is the first ordinary shaped Peach on the market. In the extreme lower part of the state it matures in April. The Bidwell's Early is the standard bearer in all commercial orchards of South Florida. Size medium; shape nearly round, with short, recurved point; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; cling. Commences to ripen with Peen-to, but continues longer. Uncertain in North Florida on account of early blooming and consequent liability to be frost-bitten.

Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) Size large, specimens measuring 8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference each way; color rich, waxy yellow; flesh yellowish white, rich, juicy, melting, and of splendid quality. Very prolific bearer; cling. Matures from June 20 to July 10. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, specimens having been kept sound and in good condition for over a week.

Early Cream. (Hon.) Described with varieties for North Florida, is also adapted to most of South Florida.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Described with varieties for North Florida. Is about the only native variety that fruits well in South Florida, and it cannot always be depended on there.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) Described with varieties for North Florida. Equally as well adapted to most of South Florida, a sure and regular bearer and reliable market variety.

PEACHES, continued

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) Described with varieties for North Florida; will do fairly well in most of South Florida.

HALL'S YELLOW. (P.-to.) New. Seedling of Angel, originated by Mr. R. E. Hall, of Volusia county, Florida, and was introduced by Mr. Hayward, of DeLand, under the above name. Was described under heading, "A Bonanza Peach" in the *Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower* of July 27, 1900. Our stock was secured from Mr. Hayward, who says of it: "My attention was called to the original in the summer of 1898, when the tree was about three years old; the attractiveness and quality of the fruit were so alluring I obtained a few buds which produced fruit this season (1900)."

The Hall's Yellow is a freestone Peach. It ripens and is off the trees before the Angel is gone. In quality, size and attractiveness it equals any Elberta Peach I have ever seen. The tree is very vigorous and seems especially adapted to central and South Florida.

Mr. Hall, the originator, says of it: "It is an Angel seedling, much larger and far superior in flavor to the Angel and very prolific. It has deep yellow flesh, bright red cheek, and will prove a good keeper and shipper. Ripens June 20 to July 1. Called by some the Bonanza Peach."

Judging from samples received, we believe this Peach to be all that is claimed for it, and that it should be extensively planted throughout most of Florida. (Note special price.)

Honey. (Hon.) Described with varieties for North Florida. Is a well-known sort that does well in all parts of Florida and the Gulf states.

Jewell. (P.-to.) Described with varieties for North Florida, but is equally as well or better adapted to South Florida; a standard market sort.

Maggie. (P.-to.) Very similar to Bidwell's Early. Originated near Waldo, and is claimed by several to be superior.

Oviedo. (Hon.) Described with varieties for North Florida. Is reported as doing well in some localities in the central and southern part of the state.

Peen-to. (P.-to.) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens its fruit in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety.

Red Ceylon. (O. B.) Originated in Florida from seed obtained in Ceylon. Tree a strong grower and heavy, annual bearer. Fruit of

good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood-red; freestone. A very promising variety from the extreme South. Ripens in May.

Suber. (P.-to.) A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Described with varieties for North Florida. It is the standard market sort for all of Peninsular Florida and is extensively planted at Gulf points in South Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Yum-Yum. (P.-to.) Similar to Bidwell's Early, but claimed to be a better shipper; is especially recommended for orchard planting in extreme South Florida.

Varieties best adapted to some extent in North and West Florida, all Georgia, and other states in corresponding latitudes, and to the North as far as Peaches are a success:

Admiral Dewey. (Per.) New. A new variety of special merit. Fruit good size; skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow to the stone, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. June 1 to 10. (Note special price.)

Alexander. (Per.) Large, highly-colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. One of the earliest of the Persian type. June 1.

Belle of Georgia. (C. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very showy, free. July 1 to 15.

Carman. (C. C.) The originator claims it is a seedling of a sister of Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger, darker-colored foliage. The *Texas Farm and Ranch* says of it: "Carman Peach is of large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best-flavored early Peach we know. The skin is tough and it is just the Peach to ship a long distance." Large size, broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red; of a sprightly, vinous flavor; freestone. Ripe June 15 to 20.

Chinese Cling. (C. C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous; best of clings. July 5 to 15.

Chinese Free. (C. C.) Size large, roundish, oblong; skin white with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; a desirable market variety. July 15.

Crawford's Early. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich. An old favorite; free. July 1.

Crawford's Late. (Per.) Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles in shape, color and quality, and ripens about ten to fifteen days later. A leading market and canning sort. July 15.

Crosby. (Per.) Medium, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and good; claimed to be a reliable cropper and valuable in the North; free. July 15.

Dwarf Japan Blood. (O. B.) A blood freestone of good size and appearance and excellent quality. **Ripens earlier than Alexander.** A dwarf-growing, stocky tree of comparatively recent introduction.

Early Rivers. (Per.) Large, pale greenish white; flesh white, subacid, very vinous and juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin; free. June 10 to 20.

Early Tillotson. (Per.) Medium size, white, washed with red, melting, very prolific, good; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well; free. June 20 to 25.

Elberta. (C. C.) This Peach is now planted in large quantities throughout the entire country. There has never been enough trees to supply the demand. The fruit is large; freestone; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. To give an idea of its popularity, the large growers of Peaches, in planting an orchard, plant more Elberta than all other varieties combined. Season medium.

Emma. (C. C.) Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. An excellent market sort following Elberta. July 25 to August 5.

Everbearing. (Per.) A truly everbearing Peach. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development, ripe and half grown, may be seen on the tree at the same time. It blossoms during a long period, so a complete failure of the crop could not happen. Color creamy white, striped with pink veins; flesh white, with red streaks near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor; oblong in shape; freestone of Indian type.

General Lee. (C. C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; clingstone. July 1 to 10.

Greensboro. (Per.) Beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow; size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly and evenly from the pit, from which it parts freely when fully ripe. Is largely planted in parts of Georgia and North Carolina, and is claimed to ripen a few days ahead of Alexander.

Heath's Cling. (Per.) Large, oval, with a sharp apex; skin white, sometimes with a red cheek; flesh pure white, juicy, sweet and aromatic. Well known in some localities. September.

Mamie Ross. (C. C.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

Matthews' Beauty. (Per.) A large yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper; freestone. Ripe early in August.

Mountain Rose. (Per.) Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink; rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

Nix Late. (Per.) Large, oblong, pure white; quite downy, very juicy, sweet and high flavored; cling. October.

Oldmixon Free. (Per.) Large, inclined to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous. July 15 to 30.

Picquett's Late. (Per.) Originated in Georgia. Very large, yellow, red cheek; sweet, of excellent flavor; free. Sept. 1 to 15.

SLAPPY. (C. C.) New. A new Peach that is creating a great sensation among Georgia growers; originated by Mr. Rumph, who has this to say of it: "The earliest and handsomest yellow freestone Peach; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good Peaches; a very thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot, no better shipper yet originated. Ripens thoroughly to the seed; sweet, yellow flesh. Color a clear golden yellow with dark shades; a beauty. (Note special price.)"

Sneed. (C. C.) The earliest Peach known; ripens in Georgia the middle of May. Medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; is of fine quality, and not subject to rot as are so many others of the early varieties. Is becoming very popular.

PEACHES, continued

Stump the World. (Per.) Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive. A fine market variety; free. July 10 to 20.

Thurber. (C. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. One of the best of its class.

Triumph. (Per.) Ripens with the Alexander, just after Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy; very productive of medium to large, round Peaches. Skin yellow, with rich red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow; freestone.

Waddell. (C. C.) Tree a heavy, stocky grower, with low spreading habit. Fruit is of medium size, oblong, rich, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side; skin thick; flesh firm, rich, juicy, sweet and melting when fully ripe; freestone. Ripe early in June. J. H. Hale, the famous Georgia Peach-grower, says of it: "I am willing to risk my Peach reputation on the claim that Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping Peach of its season."

Wheatland. (Per.) An improvement on Crawford's Late, ripening just in advance of it. Tree very productive; extra large, yellow, with a crimson cheek.

Yellow St. John. (Per.) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with early Tillotson, and lasts longer.

PLUMS

PRICES of Standard Varieties of Plums on Either Marianna Plum or Peach Roots.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year old, 2 to 3 feet, small size .. | \$0 10 | \$0 80 | \$6 00 | \$45 00 |
| 1-year old, 3 to 4 feet, medium size. | 13 | 1 10 | 7 00 | 55 00 |
| 1-year old, 4 to 6 feet, standard size. | 15 | 1 30 | 9 00 | 70 00 |
| 1-year old, 6 feet and up, extra fine. | 25 | 2 00 | 14 00 | 100 00 |

PRICES of Special New Varieties, America, Apple, Bartlett, Climax, Chaleo, Eagle, Gonzalez, Juicy, McCartney, Sultan.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year old, 2 to 3 feet, small size..... | \$0 20 | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 1-year old, 3 to 4 feet, medium size | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| 1-year old, 4 to 6 feet, standard size | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 1-year old, 6 feet and up, extra size..... | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |

Abundance (Lovett's). Medium to large, round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground; flesh light, greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. Strong-growing, upright tree, very prolific.

America. New. Size of fruit very large, color glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow. Ripens two or three weeks before Burbank and is a splendid keeper. See special price.

Apple. New. Recently introduced by Mr. Burbank and described as follows: Fruit striped and mottled like Imperial Gage until nearly ripe, when it turns a deep reddish purple. The rich, high-flavored, sweet or subacid flesh is rather firm, pale red, with markings of pink; nearly freestone. See special price.

Bailey. Fruit large, round-conical; skin yellow; overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens middle of June.

Bartlett. New. Recently introduced by Mr. Burbank. He describes it as follows: Bartlett is the king for flavor; it out-Bartletts the Bartlett Pear in exquisite perfumed flesh; bears when two years old. See special price.

Berekmans. Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; an exceptionally good keeper.

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary. Tree usually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. Too much cannot be said of the quality of this Plum.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

Chaleo. New. Described by the originator, Mr. Burbank, as large, flat like a tomato; color deep reddish purple; flesh very sweet, firm, exceedingly fragrant. The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is nearly stemless and grows very thickly on the branches like kernels on a large ear of corn. Said to be a superior shipping Plum. See special price.

Climax. New. Recently introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, who makes the sweeping statement for this variety that "it is by far the largest and best of all early Plums." See special price.

Eagle. New. Introduced by Baker Bros., of Fort Worth, Texas, who claim it is an ever-bearing Plum, but aside from this quality it is lavishly praised by all who have seen it. Fruit medium to large, clear yellow, slightly tinged with red; sweet, juicy, of excellent quality, valuable alike for eating and cooking. Most remarkable bearer, and said to bear when all others fail. See special price.

Excelsior. This is a seedling of the Kelsey; fruit small, round; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; highly valued in South Florida. Ripens early in June.

Gonzales. New. A Japan variety crossed with Wild Goose. Fruit very large and of a brilliant red. Finest of flavor. Good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very highly praised by those who have seen and grown it. Originated in Texas. See special price.

Hale. Tree an extra strong grower. Fruit russet yellow, very juicy, extremely sweet and of best quality. Ripens June 15.

Imperial Cherry Plum. A novelty in Plums; fruit small, borne in large clusters, and resembles cherries in both appearance and flavor; excellent for culinary purposes. Trees commence to bear quite young and produce enormous crops. Ripe in August.

Juicy. New. One of Burbank's crosses between Botan and Robinson. Fruit is said to be very fine. Tree a beautiful grower. A very desirable new sort. See special price.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Matures last of July.

McCartney. New. Of Texas origin. Ripens with the earliest Plums. Large, oblong, pure yellow. Tree strong and productive.

Mikado. A very large Plum of greenish yellow color; nearly round, very little suture; a very rapid grower. Remarkable for its enormous size, beauty and good quality.

Normand. Strong, upright-growing tree, very productive; fruit medium to large; freestone, small pit. Ripens just after Abundance. Valuable for family or fancy market.

Ogon. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty; firm and long-keeping; good; free.

Prunus Pissardii (Persian Purple-leaved Plum). Fruit medium, round, and crimson inside and out; quality good. The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our

warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot too highly endorse it.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, good quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens very early.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large; skin dark, purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored, firm; quality good; pit small. Ripens before Kelsey.

Sultan. New. Lately introduced by Luther Burbank. Size large, oval, deep purplish crimson. Generally thought to be the very best, or one of the best Plums produced. Matures in July.

Wickson. Very large, slightly pointed; dark red color; enormously productive. If you want fruit the first year after you plant your orchard, get Wickson. It is a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, and when introduced, Mr. Burbank said: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands preëminent in its rare combination of good qualities." July.

Wild Goose. A well-known standard; large, red, slightly egg-shaped; good; hard to beat as an all-around Plum, but for several years has partially lost its productiveness. June.

APRICOTS

A delicious fruit, valuable for its earliness. In the southern states it is most suitable for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They require protection from early spring frosts.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size..... | \$0 15 | \$1 20 | \$10 00 | \$75 00 |
| 1-year, 4 to 5 feet, standard size | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 | 100 00 |
| 1-year, 5 feet and up, extra size..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 125 00 |

Bongoume (Bungo). Said to be one of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality.

Santa Fe. Originated on the shores of Santa Fe Lake, in Florida, and has borne good crops annually for several years. Blooms and ripens its fruit same time as the Peen-to peach, hence a very early variety. Fruit medium, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; best quality; freestone.

Hubbard. Imported from Japan. Said to be one of the best and largest in cultivation there. Has succeeded in southern Louisiana.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

A fruit from the Orient that has come to stay. The growing of this fruit in the South, both for market and home consumption, is no longer an experiment. It has proven itself adapted to the whole cotton belt, and is becoming quite popular on the northern fruit markets.

Trees grafted on the native Persimmon will grow on any kind of soil in the South, but are not long-lived in low, wet places; high well-drained, sandy soil suits them best and they will do better on very poor land than any other kind of fruit tree. They are especially suited for planting in old Peach orchards, as the old Peach trees become worthless, or to replant the land after a Peach orchard has been destroyed.

Fruit should be shipped just before it begins to soften, and directions how to eat it should be printed on wraps to be used with each fruit and dealers instructed to only display the ripe fruit.

PRICES of Japan Persimmons on Native Persimmon Root:

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1 year old, small, 2 to 3 feet.... | \$0 20 | \$1 40 | \$12 50 | \$100 00 |
| 1 year old, medium, 3 to 4 feet.... | 25 | 1 75 | 16 00 | 140 00 |
| 1 year old, standard, 4 to 6 feet.... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | 160 00 |
| 2 years old, 4 to 6 feet, well branched | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 3 years old, 5 feet and up, branched, very fine..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 | |

Costata. Medium oblong, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin salmon-yellow; flesh yellow, nearly seedless, astringent until ripe, and then very fine; one of the latest to ripen, and a good keeper. Tree the most ornamental of all, it being a very upright, rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage.

Dai Dai Maru. Tree of rather open growth, with distinct light foliage. Fruit medium size, shape flat like a tomato, slightly four-sided; flesh white, quality very fine.

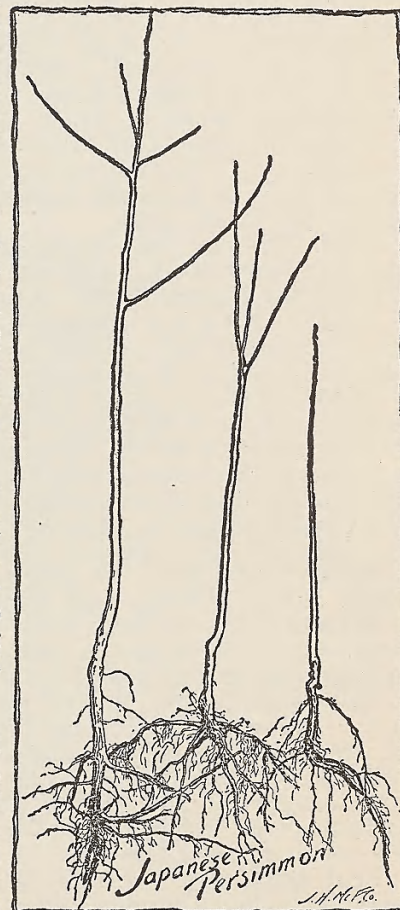
Hachiya. Very large, oblong conical, with sharp point, very showy; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow, some seed; astringent until fully ripe, then very good. Tree vigorous and shapely.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, always showing a peculiar corrugated appearance at the stem end; somewhat four-sided, with well-defined quarter marks at apex; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; flesh yellow, with but few seeds, rich, meaty, free from astringency; quality fine. Tree a good bearer.

Triumph. Origin near Sanford, in Orange county, Florida, from seed from Japan. Its quality is of the best; size medium, tomato-shaped; a pretty carmine on a yellow ground; very productive, the crop from a single tree having brought \$16. Ripe in October, and holds on the tree until January.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; generally seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.



4 to 5 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 2 to 3 ft.

Tsuru. Longest in proportion to its size of all the varieties; slender, pointed; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange-colored, with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seeds, which are very few; very astringent until ripe, and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper, and of good quality when fully ripe. Tree a heavy bearer.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with a slight depression at the end opposite the stem; color of skin a darker red than most varieties; the flesh is a dark brown color, verging into purple and is quite seedy; in quality it is one of the very best, being exceedingly rich and sweet, and, like the Hyakume, is good to eat while still hard. Tree a heavy bearer, and very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine. Tree rather an open grower, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest of the Japanese Persimmons, it is the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark-meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually commence finding ripe specimens on the trees the latter part of August, and continues to ripen until December; the trees often hang full of luscious fruit as late as Christmas. When allowed to remain on the trees until soft it is excellent, being the sweetest and finest flavored variety we have. Tree vigorous, and reliable bearers, usually producing fruit the second year from planting. One of the most hardy varieties.

PEARS

For planting in Florida and other extreme southern points, we only recommend Le Conte, Kieffer, Smith, Garber and Cincineis. Other sorts listed are adapted to some parts of all southern states except Florida. As a rule Pears should never be allowed to ripen on the trees; pick when about grown and ripen in a dark, close place.

PRICES of Pears:

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|---|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1-year old trees, 2 to 3 feet, small size..... | \$ 12 | \$1 00 | \$ 7 00 | \$ 50 00 |
| 1-year old trees, 3 to 4 feet, medium size..... | 15 | 1 25 | 9 00 | 70 00 |
| 1-year old trees, 4 to 6 feet, standard size..... | 20 | 1 50 | 11 00 | 90 00 |
| 1-year old trees, 6 feet and up, extra size..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 110 00 |
| 2-year old trees, 6 ft. and up, heavily branched | 35 | 3 00 | 22 50 | 200 00 |

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular, yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy.

Cincineis. New. A Sand Pear of about the same type as Kieffer and Garber. Very large, rough in outline; quality about the same as Kieffer. Originated in South Florida; succeeds farther South than any other.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, good quality; showy.

Cole's Coreless. Medium; yellow when ripe; good quality. Peculiar in having no core, and practically no seed.

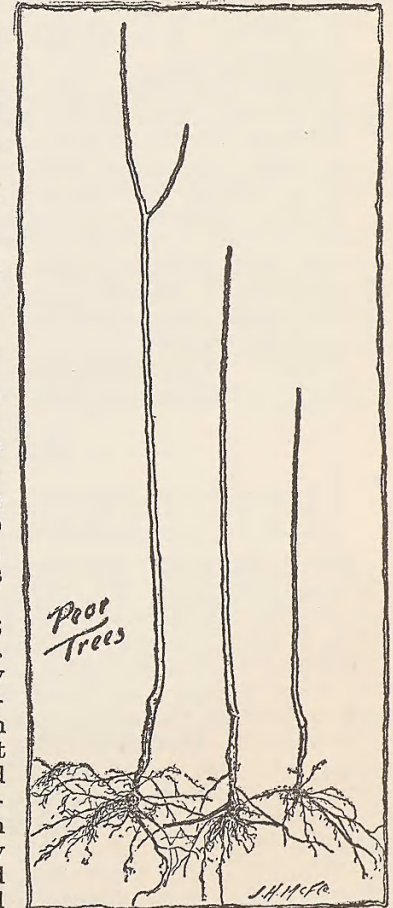
Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific bearing qualities of Kieffer and Le Conte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles Kieffer, but is of superior flavor. Our trees are very healthy and prolific.

Idaho. Large, nearly round; golden color; russet spots; vigorous.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific, and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.



4 to 6 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 2 to 3 ft.

PEARS, continued

Le Conte. A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Probably resists blight more successfully than any other Pear except Keiffer. July.

Lawrence. A showy and very early Pear, but trees require some age before fruiting.

Lincoln Coreless. Has neither seed or core. Fruit large and highly colored; very late and a good keeper.

Mikado. Medium, shape globular; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid. Very prolific; matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with, or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

Wilder. A beautiful early Pear, bell-shaped; yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, fine-grained, subacid. July.

APPLES

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-year, 2 to 3 feet, small size..... | \$0 12 | \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size | 15 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| 1-year, 4 to 5 feet, standard size..... | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best early Apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in Baker county for a number of years by the late William Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turn-

ing to yellowish green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good. A fine cooking Apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich, subacid, fine flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Early in July.

Red June. Size medium; bright red. A well-known and very valuable southern Apple. Tree a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. June. A productive and excellent variety.

FIGS

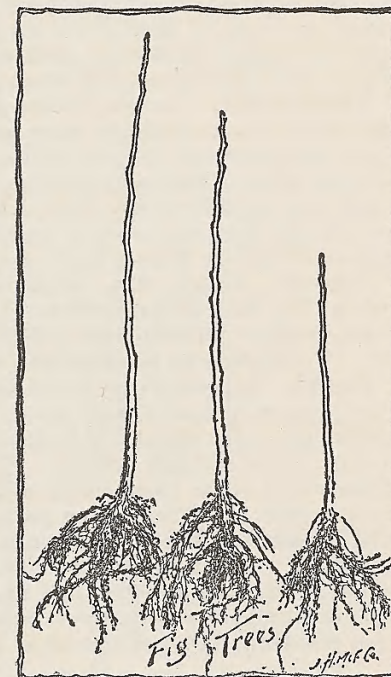
This is one of the most desirable of southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house, or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the tree.

PRICES of Figs:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year old, small size, 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 15 | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 1-year old, medium size, 2 to 3 feet | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 2-year old, standard size, 3 to 4 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 2-year old, extra size, 4 feet and up | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality. Tree prolific and hardy.

Celestial. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruits are small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without



3 to 4 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 1 to 2 ft.

peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

Lemon. Medium to large; yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer. A very desirable variety.

San-Pedro. A very large Fig with deep red pulp of the finest flavor; of recent introduction by way of California.

MULBERRIES

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit 4 months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed by many for table use. Some fruit-growers plant Mulberries to divert birds from other more valuable fruits.

PRICES OF Mulberries

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 year old, medium size, 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0 15 | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 1 year old, standard size, 4 to 6 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 1 year old, extra size, 6 feet and up..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |

Black English. Large and perfectly black when fully ripe. Tree makes a quick growth and comes very early into bearing. Enormously productive.

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry; more acid than Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold. Tree a very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit 4 months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the food is not understood by the farmers of the South.

Multicaulis. The Silkworm Mulberry. Tree a very rapid grower; the leaves are used as food for the silkworm.

Russian. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower, and hardy for the South.

Stubbs. A form of the native Red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous, excellent; very prolific. Greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous, with broad foliage. Handsome as well as profitable.

White. Large and very sweet; rapid grower; a very productive and handsome tree.

Pecans and Nut Trees

PECANS

For the South the Pecan promises more profit and satisfaction than any kind of tree that can be so universally planted over so large an area. Every state in the South can grow Pecans, and it is doubtful if there is any kind of fruit growing in any section that will pay so well. The trees have but few enemies, will thrive in most any soil, come into profitable bearing at from five to fifteen years, "according to care, and whether seedlings or budded stock is planted," are long-lived, and will continue an increase in yield up to twenty-five or thirty years old. Every farmer should have a grove; it will pay better than any other part of the farm. For shade trees there is nothing more desirable where a deciduous tree is wanted; they are clean, and the abundant crop of nuts every fall is a great satisfaction; really there should be some in every yard.

Prof. Hume, in his recent bulletin on Pecan culture, says: "When we consider the fact that more than two and a-half million dollars worth of nuts were imported into our country last year, it can readily be seen that there is still a large demand, which, to a very considerable extent, can be met by a home product."

Seedling Pecans

Our experience with seedlings is such that if we could only get seedling trees to plant, we would still grow Pecans and think them a good thing, but when budded or grafted trees can be had, we would not give the seedling room to grow. Fourteen years ago we planted seed from which we now have fifty trees. The seed was of Frotcher's Egg Shell and some very large, fine nuts from Santa Rosa county, Fla. About one-half of these are standing where the seed was

PECANS, continued

planted, the others were transplanted at two and three years old. They are all very uneven in size, some being fully twice as large as others, but the transplanted ones are, as a whole, slightly larger than those growing where the seed were planted, and have borne better.

Of the fifty trees, thirty-three have fruited up to fall of 1900. Of these only seven are considered good enough by us to propagate from, fifteen are just a fairly good market nut, but inferior to seed planted, and eleven are very small, and the trees only suitable to top-graft to other varieties.

We do not think any more dependence can be put in seedling Pecans than in seedling apples or peaches. However, we offer first class seedling trees from select Louisiana nuts that are as good as can be had, for those that wish a low-priced tree.

Grafted and Budded Pecans

That there are many advantages in grafted and budded Pecans over seedlings is hardly disputed. Three of the most important reasons why they should be planted instead of seedlings are:

First, to be sure of getting a good sized nut with thin shell and of good quality.

Second, to have a bearing tree in about half the time it takes a seedling to bear.

Third, to have a grove of uniform size and appearance. All

budded or grafted trees of one variety will grow up evenly, and every tree look alike, while with seedlings the foliage of no two trees will look alike, and some trees will be twice as large as others.

PRICES of Centennial, Columbia, Curtis, Frotchers, Hume, Maj. Russell No. 1, Maj. Russell No. 2, Randall, Stuart, Van Deman : BUDED OR GRAFTED TREES

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| 6 inches to 1 foot..... | \$0 80 | \$7 50 |
| 1 to 2 feet | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet | 1 25 | 11 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 1 50 | 13 50 |
| 4 feet up..... | 2 00 | 18 00 |

PRICES of Belle, Bradley, Chiquita, Krak-ezy, Pan-American, President Roosevelt, Wing:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 inches to 1 foot..... | \$0 65 | \$6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 1 to 2 feet..... | 75 | 6 50 | 60 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 75 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 1 25 | 11 00 | 95 00 |
| 4 feet up | 1 50 | 13 00 | |

We offer this season a limited stock of grafted and budded trees of several well-known sorts. The buds and cions from which these are grown were secured at high prices from parties having bearing trees, so they can be depended on as being true to name.

Centennial. Large, oblong, and usually rather constricted in the middle; shell medium in thickness; partitions rather thick and corky; kernel plump; quality good.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all, averaging 35 to 40 to the pound; oblong ovoid; shell slightly thick; kernel thick, solid, rich; very sweet and highly flavored. Tree one of the very best growers.

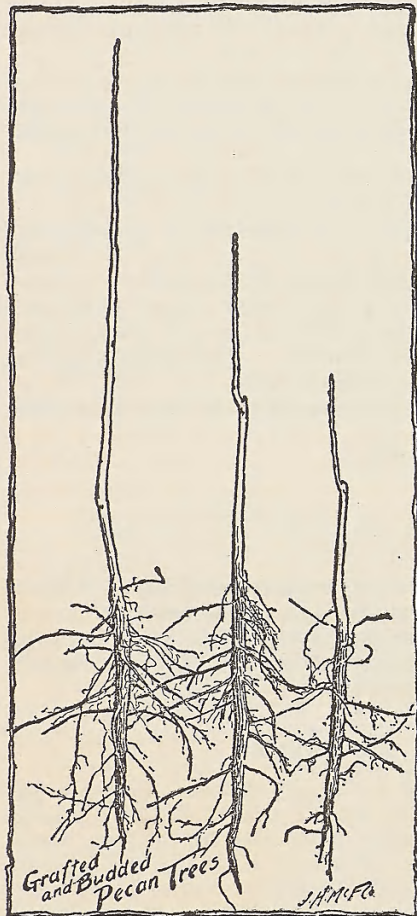
Curtis. Medium, oblong conical; shell thin; partitions thin; kernel full and plump; quality excellent.

Frotchers. Large, oblong ovoid; shell quite thin; kernel plump and sweet; quality good.

Hume. Medium, oblong; shell and partitions thin; kernel full, plump; quality very good.

Maj. Russell No. 1. Large, oblong ovoid; shell and partitions thin; kernel full and plump; quality best. This is the best nut raised on the famous Russell place at Olustee.

Maj. Russell No. 2. Very large, somewhat ovoid; shell slightly thick; quality excellent; a good keeper and a very showy nut.



Graft. Bud, 1 to 2 ft. Bud, 6 to 12 ft.

Randall. Medium, slightly larger than Curtis; ovate; shell slightly thick; kernel plump, separating easily; quality very good.

Stuart. Large, somewhat ovoid; shell thin; partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good.

Van Deman. Large, oblong; shell thin; partitions rather corky; kernel rather plump; quality good.

We have the following seven varieties of our own origin, which we have recently named, and are offering budded and grafted trees for the first time. The most of these were raised from seed of Frochers Egg Shell, and are the only ones out of thirty-three bearing seedlings that we considered worthy of propagating from. We offer these at a lower price than the former list of well-known varieties—not because they are inferior nuts, but because we have the original trees and do not have to pay fancy prices for our buds and cions. Any of these varieties will give entire satisfaction.

Belle. Medium, ovate; shell and partitions thin; kernel well filled and easily taken out whole; quality very good.

Bradley. Large, oblong ovoid; shell thin; partitions very thin, no corky substance; kernel plump, rich and sweet; quality excellent; one of the best of our collection.

Chiquita. Small, ovate; shell medium; kernel plump, very sweet and rich; a good keeper, 2-year-old nuts not the least rancid; desirable.

Krak-ezy. Medium, somewhat ovoid, very thin shell, partitions thin; kernel plump and sweet, quality good. This has the thinnest shell and is the easiest to crack in hand of any we have seen.

Pan-American. Large; oblong-ovoid; shell slightly thick, partition thin; kernel large, plump and sweet; quality best; good keeper; meats easily taken out whole.

President Roosevelt. Large, oblong, pointed, slightly flattened; shell thin; kernel well filled and large; quality very good; a desirable sort.

Wing. Medium, oblong ovoid; shell very thin, partition thin; kernel plump; quality good; easily crushed in the hand.

WALNUTS

JAPAN WALNUTS

Japan Walnuts differ very little in habit of growth, foliage, or general appearance, and may be described as vigorous growers, very hardy, assume a very handsome round head, mature early, bear young,

and are regular and abundant bearers. The trees make a more rapid growth than any other of the Walnut or Hickory family, and are nicely adapted for roadside planting. The leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green.

They have been widely distributed, succeeding admirably on the sandy soils of the Atlantic coast from New York to Florida. Their mass of fibrous roots render their transplanting as safe as that of an apple or orange, and their vigorous growth, with luxuriant foliage, well them adapt to the light, sandy soils and hot climate of the southern states.

PRICES of Japan Walnuts :

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year, 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 25 | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 2-year, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 2-year, 3 to 4 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |

Juglans Sieboldiana. This was probably the first of the Japan Walnuts introduced into this country. The oldest tree known was grown from seed planted about 1860 by Mr. Towerhouse, in Shasta county, Cal. Nut ovate, sharp point; shell thicker than that of Persian Walnut, but not so thick as American; kernel, flavor of butternut, less oily and better quality. Nuts are borne in clusters of twelve or fifteen each, at the top of the previous season's growth.

Juglans cordiformis. In form the tree is very similar to the foregoing, and comes to fruiting at four years from seed. This nut is of a peculiar heart shape, hence its name. Kernel full and plump, equaling in flavor the Persian Walnut, while its cracking qualities are superior to any other known varieties, as by boiling the nuts for about five minutes and cracking by a slight tap while still hot, the thin shell readily parts, and the kernel can be extracted whole, which feature will render them valuable. The meat is very sweet and will be much used by confectioners.

ENGLISH WALNUT

Well-known Madeira Nut of commerce. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with a spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest-shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

PRICES of English Walnuts :

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year seedlings, 6 inch to 1 foot..... | \$0 25 | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 1- or 2-year seedlings, 1 to 2 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

CHESTNUTS

Japan Mammoth. Quite distinct from European varieties. The leaf is long and narrow like a peach, and dark green, making a very ornamental lawn tree. Bears young; nuts of enormous size and running three to seven to a bur. Its early bearing and great productiveness of such large nuts are the wonder and admiration of all, and make it very desirable for the home grounds. We are raising trees this season from Florida-grown seed.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Spanish. A handsome, round-headed, stately tree of rapid growth, yielding abundantly of fine, large nuts. Makes a fine shade tree for the roadside or avenue.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0 25 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |

ALMONDS

Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size..... | \$0 15 | \$1 20 | \$10 00 |
| 1-year, 4 to 5 feet, standard size | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |

GRAPES

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

| PRICES of Trellis Varieties: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-year vines..... | \$0 15 | \$1 00 | \$7 00 |
| 2-year vines..... | 20 | 1 25 | 9 00 |

Agawam. Red; bunches large; berries very large, of a peculiar aromatic flavor; pulp soft; a very vigorous Grape of the Rogers class.

Champion. Black; bunches medium; berries large; early and productive.

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes; late.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. The most popular of native Grapes.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, light red; exceedingly sweet, sprightly and vinous.

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Empire State. White; bunch medium long, compact; berries medium, quality best; vine a strong grower, hardy, with large healthy foliage and short-jointed canes which ripen up early.

Ives. Very early; one of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality of this Grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord; valuable for market.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy, and as hardy and productive as the Concord; a superb white Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord. Bunches medium to large, generally shouldered; berries large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunches large, compact; berries very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the grapes are larger, of bet-

ter flavor, and ripens several days earlier, these features making it very popular.

Wyoming Red. Color of berry similar to Delaware but brighter; size double that of Delaware; tender, juicy, sweet; early; a valuable market Grape.

MUSCADINE VARIETIES

PRICE of Flowers and Thomas Muscadine Grapes:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-year layers | \$0 15 | \$1 00 | \$7 00 |
| 2-year, transplanted vines..... | 20 | 1 25 | 9 00 |

PRICE of Special and New Varieties of Muscadine Grapes: Scuppernong, James, Eden:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year layers | \$0 15 | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 2-year vines | 25 | 1 60 | 12 00 |

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster; it is a profuse bearer, making an excellent brown wine, resembling sherry. A seedling of the Scuppernong, by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Hapeville, Ga., who says of it: "Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes. As a table Grape, it ranks high; coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, it is equally as good in point of taste and flavor; the Eden fills a long-felt want as a late table Grape."

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are dark black and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of North Carolina say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and one-half pounds per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. Berries very large, easily measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter."

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet,

pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity middle of August.

LOQUAT (Japan Medlar)

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Tree blossoms in the fall, and ripens a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white, in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose plum; oblong; bright yellow; subacid, good. Tree quite ornamental.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 6- to 12-inch trees | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 1- to 2-foot trees..... | 40 | 3 00 |

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good, rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture, set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and for field culture, in rows 3 feet apart and 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Keep ground cultivated thoroughly. All the varieties we offer have perfect blossoms.

Prices, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Brandywine. A medium early, all-purpose berry. In vigor of plant, productiveness and long bearing period it has hardly an equal. Stands drought remarkably well, and can be relied upon to bring through thick and thin, hot and cold, wet and dry, a heavier and more luscious crop of fruit than most varieties. Good for shipping, home use or canning.

Clyde. A remarkably large, uniform and finely colored berry of excellent quality, and a good shipper. Begins to ripen very early and continues until late in the season. A strong staminate variety and valuable to plant as a pollinizer for imperfect flowering kinds.

Lady Thompson. The favorite Carolina variety. Owing to its large size and strong points as a shipping berry, it has brought from 30 to 40 cents per quart, while other kinds were selling for less than half that price. A prolific bearer.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Columbian. A southern market variety. Excellent shipper, perfectly shaped and highly colored.

Michel's Early. A standard market variety throughout the southwest. Noted for its great vigor and productiveness.

Improved Noonan, or Newnan. The standard Florida berry, long noted for its earliness, firmness and productiveness. In many sections it is the surest and most profitable of all berries.

POMEGRANATE

| PRICE: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year from cuttings, 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 15 | \$1 00 | \$ 7 50 |
| 1-year from cuttings, 2 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 1 50 | 10 00 |

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the

ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

Spanish Ruby. Introduced by us from California. Fruit very large; skin thick, pale yellow, with carmine cheek; flesh of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. This Pomegranate is simply magnificent, and those who have never before liked Pomegranates have praised this fruit as unequalled.

Paper Shell. A new variety of very fine quality, introduced by us from California. Very thin skin, hence its name "Paper Shell." For home consumption, this variety is very valuable.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Our line of **Hardy Ornamentals** is limited to a few of the most hardy and easily cared for trees and shrubs, such as we have used in decorating our own grounds, and we can guarantee everything we list to be a success in this climate.

SHADE TREES

Carollna Poplar. A rapid-growing and very desirable shade tree. It is largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular. Where a quick shade tree is wanted there is nothing more suitable than this. They are as handsome as a maple and make a large tree in three to five years.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 year old, 4 to 6 feet | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 8 feet and up, branched, very fine | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Catalpa. A spreading tree of irregular form, with large, heart-shaped leaves, producing beautiful pyramidal clusters a foot or more in length, of white and purple flowers during the spring and early summer. Very showy and handsome.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 years old, 4 to 6 feet | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 3 years old, 6 to 8 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 3 years old, 8 feet and up | 50 | 4 00 | |

Cherry Laurel (Wild Olive). A beautiful dark evergreen that can be trained into a very desirable shade tree or can be trimmed in form of hedge or in fancy shapes for the lawn. Is especially desirable for a shade tree where an extremely large tree is not wanted.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$17 50 |
| 3 to 5 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 5 feet up | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |

Lombardy Poplar. Of tall, pyramidal growth; very stately.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 year old, 4 to 6 feet | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 6 feet and up | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |

Prunus Pissardii (Persian Purple-leaved Plum). The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot too highly endorse it.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 year | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |

Sycamore. A popular shade tree; grows rapidly and is of spreading habit. Does well on high or low places.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 year old, 3 to 4 feet | \$0 40 | \$3 00 |
| 4 to 6 feet | 60 | 4 00 |

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. Requires no pruning to shape top. It is hard to imagine a more beautiful shaped tree than this. Every yard should have one or more.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 years old, 4 to 6 feet, branched | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$17 50 |
| 3 years old, 5 to 7 feet, heavily branched | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |

Texas Cottonwood. A very rapid-growing shade tree, and where a quick shade is wanted, it is the most desirable tree to plant we know of. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 year old trees, 4 to 6 feet | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 8 feet and up, branched, very fine | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Willow, Weeping. Too well known to need description.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 year old, 3 to 4 feet | \$0 20 | \$1 50 |
| 4 feet and up | 25 | 2 00 |

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Camphor Tree. The tree is hardy in the lower Gulf states and in the south of Europe. It is a handsome broad-leaved evergreen. A rank-growing, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. Thousands have been planted in South Florida for wind-breaks. Their rapid growth and the fact that they will thrive on the poorest land, make them the most desirable of all trees for this purpose. Can also be trained into a beautiful hedge.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2-year-old plants, 18 to 24 inches | \$0 20 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 | \$90 00 |
| 3-year-old plants, 2 to 3 feet | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 110 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 150 00 |
| 4 feet and up, very fine | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 | 200 00 |

Cape Jasmine. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 to 2 feet | \$0 20 | \$1 75 |
| 2 to 3 feet | 30 | 2 50 |

Japan Medlar, or Loquat. One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. Resists drought, soggy soil, and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth well. Leaves are large, of a pleasing shade of blue-green.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 6- to 12-inch trees | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 1- to 2-foot trees | 40 | 3 00 |

Kumquat. Excellent yard tree; nothing handsomer when full of its bright golden fruit. See full description under head of Citrus Fruits. Also prices.

Magnolia grandiflora. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad, glossy foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small.

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|------|
| 12 to 18 inches | \$0 25 | 2 00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 35 | 3 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet | 50 | |
| 3 feet and up, handsome trees | 75 | |

Myrtle-Leaved Orange. A handsome dwarf evergreen tree, bearing in large clusters a flat fruit looking like a small Mandarin orange. Foliage dark, glossy green, and the graceful, upright branches are thickly studded with small leaves. Form and habit different from any other Citrus, and very striking.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$0 40 | \$3 50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 50 | 4 50 |

CONIFERS

Compact Arborvitæ. More compact than the Chinese, and a finer tree; does not grow as large, but is more symmetrical in shape. A handsome tree for yard or lawn.

Golden Arborvitæ. A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue, growing in uniform, pyramidal form. Very popular, well-known variety.

Oriental Arborvitæ. An extraordinarily clean-looking plant, that strikes the finer feelings of every one who sees it. Few plants have the attractions this has. Perfectly hardy, and seems to grow well in any climate.

Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact; grows to a considerable height.

Lawson Cypress. Fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Price of Compact, Golden, Oriental, Pyramidal Arborvitæ and Lawson Cypress:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 15 inches | \$0 20 | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 15 inches to 2 feet | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| 2 to 3 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |

Aurea nana (Arborvitæ). A new variety which is attaining great popularity. Of rather dwarf habit, with exceedingly compact, well-rounded heads. A perfect gem for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted.

Rosedale. This handsome variety, recently originated in southern Texas, is now attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of very compact growth and forms a symmetrical, well-rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

PRICE of Aurea nana and Rosedale Arborvitæ:

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 8 to 15 inches | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |
| 15 inches to 2 feet | 50 | 4 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet | 75 | 5 00 |

HEDGE PLANTS

Amoor River. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given.

California Privet. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere.

PRICE of Amoor River and California Privet:

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| 2 to 4 feet..... | \$0 75 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |

We also highly recommend for hedges *Citrus trifoliata*, *Chinese Arborvitæ*, *Cape Jasmine*, *Althea*, *Crape Myrtle* and *Camphor*.

CLIMBERS

Honeysuckle. Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow; a rank climber. Japan Golden has beautiful golden-tinted foliage. Everblooming; as its name indicates, is most always in bloom.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------|
| 2-year, strong plants..... | Each | \$0 25 |
|----------------------------|------|--------|

Wistaria. Chinese, Japanese Purple and Japanese White, all rank growers, suitable for training to porches or summer houses. Are among the most desirable climbing vines to be had.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|
| 2-year strong plants | Each | 10 |
| | | \$0 20 \$1 50 |

MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS AND PLANTS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. This is one of the most desirable of shrubs, as it produces flowers in great profusion during three months. Colors,

white, pink, red and striped. The two last named varieties are very double and handsome. This plant should be in every collection.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 4 feet | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 4 to 6 feet | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |

Grape Myrtle. In Florida and the South the Grape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. The peculiarly handsome blooms are produced for a much longer time than those of the lilac, and the plant itself is beautiful. A success with every one. **Purple.**—Produces large quantities of blooms of a rich purple color. **Crimson.**—A very dark-shaded variety; the very best of all; gorgeous.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 3 to 6 feet | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |

Dwarf Poinciana. Has gorgeous clusters of bright red flowers for a long period in spring. Desirable.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| 4 to 6 feet | Each | \$0 30 |
|-------------------|------|--------|

Date Palm. Hardy in most of Florida. Produces the date of commerce, and is one of the handsomest of Palms.

| | | |
|---------------|------|--------|
| 2 years | Each | \$0 25 |
|---------------|------|--------|

Sabal Palmetto Palm. Hardy in all the southern states. When planted in an open place it makes a handsome head. Will stand zero weather, and in summer and winter alike is of a deep, rich green. Most beautiful tree in our grounds.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| Strong plants, 2 years old | Each | \$0 25 |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|

Golden Bamboo. Grows in clusters, and is of handsome golden-colored stems. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Orinoco Banana. Very hardy. Fruit large, but comparatively few in a bunch. Should be grown as an ornamental plant, even where no fruit is expected. Adds a tropical appearance to any grounds. Strong plants, 25c.

Pampas Grass. Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side. 25 cts. per set.

Roses

ALTHOUGH admired and loved by all, yet there are many people who do not realize how easily this, "The Queen of Flowers," may be grown, nor the delightful returns in beautiful flowers and buds that may be obtained with very little trouble. There is no secret about the successful growing of Roses in the open ground, if varieties adapted to your locality, and field-grown, grafted bushes are planted. The field-grown grafted Rose bush is superior to either the potted plant from the greenhouse, the Rose upon its own roots, or the budded Rose, for the following reasons:

First—It is a large plant, grown from the start in the open field, where it has been subjected to and become used to the same conditions that it will have when planted in the Rose bed or garden.



VIEW IN GROUNDS - ROMONA PLANTATION



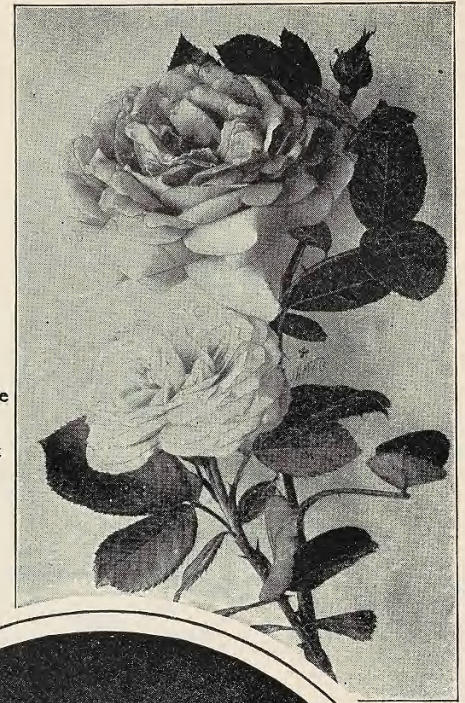
GROUNDS AND OFFICE - MACLENNY HEADQUARTERS



BEARING PECAN TREES

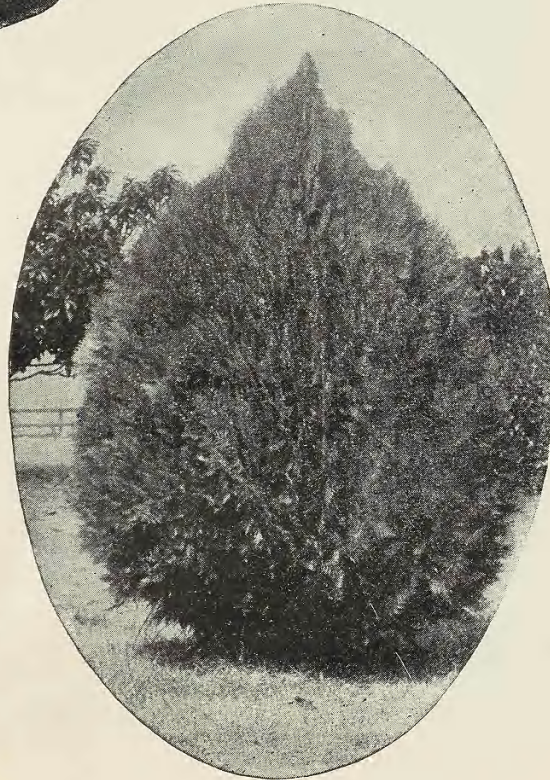


TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES IN NURSERY



La Reine
Olga Maix

PLATE V



Biota aurea



One-year Rose, Bon Silene

GRIFFING'S
GRAFTED ROSES
PRODUCE
PERFECT FLOWERS

Second—Perfect flowers of many varieties can only be produced by budding or grafting on some vigorous stock, and all varieties are thus materially improved. In the grafted plants you get more vigorous bushes, larger and more perfect buds and flowers, and in greater abundance.

Third—You have positively no annoyance from the obnoxious sprouts coming from below the union to choke out your choice variety.

CLASSIFICATION. To enable our patrons to easily select the class of Roses they desire, we have divided our list into three general lists, which, for the South, could be thus classed: **Everblooming**, including the varieties that are almost constantly in bloom; **Semi-annual Blooming**, including the varieties which bloom mostly during the spring and autumn; and **Climbing Roses**, which include the varieties the character of the growth of which adapts them for planting where they can be trained to run on verandas, summer houses, etc.

Roses are further divided into several classes, strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own. To those who are desirous of knowing the class to which each variety belongs, the abbreviations given in the descriptions, showing this, will be of interest.

All the varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens, and have proved to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described at length in this Catalogue, because to give more lengthy descriptions of others would not improve it. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' Rose beds and gardens.

Key to Abbreviations. (H. R.) Hybrid Remontant, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (Bk.) Banksia, (Bour.) Bourbon, (Beng.) Bengal, (M.) Moss, (N.) Noisette, (Poly.) Polyantha, (H. Ch.) Hybrid China, (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette, (T.) Tea, (Cl.) Climber.

PRICES OF ROSES

Plants by Mail.—Small orders of the one-year-old size can be sent by mail. Price by mail, postpaid, 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10. Two-year-old bushes are too large to go by mail.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1-year old, field-grown grafted plants | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$17 00 |
| 2-year old, field-grown grafted plants | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Agrippina. (Beng.) Rich crimson, medium size. Constant bloomer; excellent for bedding.

Aline Sisley. (T.) Violet-rose, large and double, free bloomer; very desirable.

Anna Olivier. (T.) Color creamy blush, shaded with deep carmine, tinged and edged with silvery rose. Very fragrant.

Appolene. (Bour.) Color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges and reverse of petals silvery rose.

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Known all over the South as the "Confederate Rose," having the confederate colors on the same plant, red and white. Color brilliant crimson-violet, and as the blooms grow older they show streaks of white running through them. A very hardy, strong grower and deserves a place in every Rose garden.

Beauty Inconstant. (T.) The Rose of many colors—from yellow to crimson. The buds and flowers are large, delightfully fragrant, and, as may be imagined, are exquisitely beautiful. A constant bloomer.

Bengale Nobinand. (Beng.) Velvety, reddish purple; vigorous grower, and produces perfect flowers through the entire season. A very attractive Rose, and one of the most valuable of its class.

Bon Silene. (T.) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Bougere. (T.) Bronze-pink. Large, full and fragrant, with thick petals. Free bloomer.

Bride. (T.) Variable white, tinged blush; buds and flowers large and handsomely formed. Is a sport from Catherine Mermet. Free-flowering and vigorous; one of the best white Teas.

Caroline Testout. (H.T.) Clear satiny rose, center brighter. Flowers large, globular and double; very handsomely shaped and fragrant, lasting extremely well in bouquets and cut-flowers, for which they are particularly adapted. Vigorous grower and free bloomer, and is admirably adapted for out-of-door planting in the South.

Captain Christy. (H.T.) Delicate flesh color, with rosy center. Large size, full and very sweet. Extremely beautiful in bud. A good grower and free bloomer. One of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas, and a very valuable and popular variety.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Flesh pink; large, full and beautifully formed. One of the handsomest Tea Roses; very popular, used largely for "forcing."

Charles Legrady. (T.) Crimson-red, petals faintly edged lighter; large double, handsome. A very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Christine de Noue. (T.) Color a rich, fiery red, turning to dark rose. Very sweet and fragrant. Flowers are usually borne on strong stems, are large and handsome; buds long and finely pointed.

Cecile Brunner. (Poly.) Bright rose, with salmon center; flowers borne in large clusters; very beautiful; good grower and constant bloomer. A very choice Rose of its class.

ROSES, continued

Christine Meister. (T.) Light soft pink, beautifully tinted and streaked with carmine; half open buds are cup-shaped, very double and last well. In the open Rose the petals are crimped, reminding one of a very handsome chrysanthemum.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (T.) The bud is long in form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture. Color creamy yellow, shading to ochre at the center, borders of petals touched with rose.

Coquette de Lyon. (T.) Pale yellow; of medium size. A very free bloomer, vigorous grower; quite hardy.

Dr. Grill. (T.) Coppery yellow, back of petals china rose. Flowers are large and full. A very desirable sort.

Duchess of Albany. (H. T.) Is identical with La France with the exception of color. It is a deep, rich pink, several shades darker than La France.

Duchesse de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe. (T.) This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine. Buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for southern planting.

Edouard Littaye. (T.) Carmine, passing to pale red, center violet-red. This is one of the rankest and strongest growing Teas we have, making a large, healthy bush. Very desirable.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France. Color beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant. One of the best Roses of its class.

Gloire des Polyanthas. (Poly.) Large, well-formed flowers, rosy pink in color; an improvement over Mignonette.

Grand duc Adolphe de Luxemburg. (T.) Outside of petals rosy red, while the inside is of most beautiful light silver; as edges of petals turn back, both colors are shown with charming effect.

Green Rose, or Viridiflora. (Beng.) Flowers are green, of no beauty. Tea fragrance; sought for as a curiosity.

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer. Buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed. A worthy variety; should be found in every collection.

Hermosa. (Bour.) Bright rose; well-filled, medium to small-sized buds and flowers.

Imperatrice Eugenie. (Beng.) Silvery rose; large size, full and fragrant. This has proven to be a very desirable sort with us.

Isabella Sprunt. (T.) Light sulphur-yellow. A sport from Safrano. Medium size and beautiful in bud.

Jules Finger. (T.) Red, with silver luster; pointed buds.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white, with yellow center; large, full and free. A most beautiful Rose.

La France. (H. T.) One of the most beautiful of all Roses, and is unequaled by any in its delicious fragrance; very large, double, and superbly

formed; it is a light, silvery rose, shading to pink. A good grower, and produces a profusion of most perfect flowers. Probably more highly prized by lovers of Roses than any other variety.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties (as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut), it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers.

Louis Richard. (T.) Flowers large and full, of fine form; color coppery rose. Almost constantly in bloom.

Mme. Adolphe de Tarle. (T.) Satiny white, center canary yellow; cup-shaped; very sweet.

Mme. Bravy. (T.) Creamy white; full and free; constant bloomer.

Mme. Camille. (T.) A magnificent Rose; extra large size; very double and full; immense buds; color delicate, rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose, and suffused with deep carmine; very sweet.

Mme. de Watteville. (T.) General color creamy white, bordered with bright rose. Large, double, finely formed and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable, hardy and vigorous of the Tea Roses; free bloomer and a valuable variety.

Mme. Elie Lambert. (T.) Globular and cup-shaped; center rosy flesh, outer petals pure white; free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) Large and double; chamois color, brightened with yellow and rose.

Mme. Georgas Bruant. (H. Rugosa.) Immense, semi-double flowers of glistening white; deliciously fragrant; brings clusters of long-pointed buds.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Mme. Lambard. (T.) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals deep, rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Mme. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon, with a violet reflection; flowers large and full; very fine in bud. Vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Mme. Sadie Carnot. (T.) Cherry red, fine pointed buds. A valuable red Tea Rose.

Mme. Scipion Cochet. (T.) A charming and beautiful Tea Rose of more than usual merit. Color soft, primrose yellow, with rosy shadings. Deliciously sweet-scented and very unique shaped bud; medium size; beautiful, glossy foliage; free-flowering.

Mme. Russell. (T.) Medium size, creamy white tinged pink; double.

Mme. Schwaller. (H. T.) Rosy flesh; beautifully cup-shaped. A Hybrid Tea, having the fragrance of the La France, and possessing the firmness, size and texture of the Hybrids, with the freedom of flowering of the Tea classes.

Mme. Welch. (T.) Pale yellow, coppery center; large and full.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Flesh pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink Teas.

Marie Ducher. (T.) Salmon-rose; large and full; free-flowering.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, faintly tinged with yellow; medium size; full, and of splendid form. Very desirable.

Marie d'Orleans. (T.) Color very bright silvery rose; a continuous bloomer. Excellent form.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Color pale canary yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded on outside of petals with pale rose. It grows strong and sturdily, and blooms constantly and with great freedom.

Maurice Rouvier. (T.) The color is bright pinkish rose, veiled with shades of buff, veined with deep crimson, while many of the petals have a wide border of silvery white. A very strong grower and a constant bloomer.

Meteor. (H. T.) Velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking; both buds and flowers are large, elegantly formed, fully double, and borne on nice, long stems.

Mignonette. (Poly.) Carmine-pink flowers, changing to almost pure white when fully open; borne in large clusters.

Miss Wenn. (T.) Clear coral-pink, a most novel and distinct shade of color very difficult to describe. Quite different from anything we know of.

Monsieur Furtado. (T.) Light yellow; medium or small, very full. An excellent Rose.

Mrs. Geo. Paul. (Bour.) Deep, rich rose; growth and general character of Malmaison.

Multiflora. (Poly.) Bright rose, variable, sometimes nearly white when fully open. Buds are small and round; borne in immense clusters, often as many as 50 perfect little flowers.

Minnie Francis. (T.) This is a new Tea Rose, originating on the Noisette Farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. We have tested it in our grounds and find it to be of special merit, and have named it as above, considering it worthy of the name of a sister of the Griffing Brothers. It is the best growing Tea Rose we have ever seen, making a very large strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.

Perle d'Or. (Poly.) Yellow, shading to orange in the center; very sweet and free-flowering.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Very bright rose or red; large; semi-double. This Rose is famous for its long, finely-formed buds, which it bears in profusion throughout the entire season.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Canary yellow; large, full and well formed; stiff stems; very free.

Princesse Alice de Monaco. (T.) Cream-yellow, rosy at the edges, center apricot-red; tulip-shaped; free.

Red Pet. (Beng.) Deep crimson, in autumn shaded with maroon. Good of its class.

Rainbow. (T.) Body color bright pink, beautifully striped in deep carmine. A very unique Rose in color and shape.

Robert E. Lee. (T.) A new Tea Rose, especially adapted for southern planting, and promises to become very popular. Between a yellow and a light rose color, outer petals shading to nearly white; very firm and delicately shaped buds, lasting remarkably well in bouquets and cut-flowers. Bush a moderate grower and free-flowering.

Safrano. (T.) Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant, and one of the best. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Snowflake, or Marie Lambert. (T.) One of the best and freest flowering Roses in cultivation. Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Sombreuil. (T.) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full and well-formed buds and flowers; hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer.

Souvenir de Clairvaux. (T.) Bright china rose, markings at base of petals; medium sized and finely formed.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. (Bour.) Flesh shaded fawn; large, very full, flat; a fine Rose. Too well known and popular to need any comments.

Souvenir de Dr. Passatt. (T.) Medium size; dark red. Good in bud.

Souvenir de Pres. Carnot. (H. T.) Color delicate rosy blush, shaded a trifle deeper at center of flower; large, full, double, with thick shell-like petals; buds long and pointed.

Souvenir de Wootten. (T.) Large and of beautiful velvety red color; fragrant. Fine shape, whether open, half-open or in bud.

Suzanna Blanchet. (T.) Large and full; bright rosy flesh; beautiful.

The Queen. (T.) Pure white; long, handsome buds, opening into large, semi-double flowers of great beauty. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Theresa Stravius. (Beng.) White, pale flesh center; medium size; double, and borne in large clusters. Vigorous; a constant bloomer.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. (T.) Beautiful, rose-colored petals on under side, shading to golden yellow on inside. This is one of the best growing orts we have, and gives a profusion of flowers through the entire season.

Washington. (Bush Noisette.) Pure white; flowers medium size, borne in immense clusters; do not last well after cutting.

White Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Creamy white. A seedling of the pink Duchesse, which it resembles very closely, except in color; a good everblooming variety.

White La France, or Augustine Guinoiseau. (H. T.) Pearly white, sometimes tinted rose, after its parent, La France, which it resembles very closely in general character; is much hardier and more reliable in the South. It is not quite as double as the La France, but more substantial, and will remain firm and perfect for several days after full maturity. We consider this the most valuable Rose in our garden.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) Pure white; large and full; a free bloomer; sport from Perle des Jardins. Very pretty.

ROSES, continued

Zelia Pradel. (Noisette.) Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush Rose. Flowers grow in great clusters. Really the most valuable pure white Rose, where a little attention is given, that we have.

SEMI-ANNUAL BLOOMING ROSES

Abel Carriere. (H. R.) Velvety crimson, bright center; large, full and fragrant.

Alphonse Soupert. (H. R.) Pure bright rose; medium size; vigorous.

American Beauty. (H. R.) Fiery red, shading to deep rose; large and double.

Baronne de Rothschild. (H. R.) Light pink, often deepening to rose; large; very double, and of elegantly cupped form. This is one of the most desirable hybrids we have.

Baronne Prevost. (H. R.) Pure rose color; large, full and fragrant; very vigorous, and a free bloomer. A most popular Rose.

Bessie Johnson. (H. R.) Beautiful blush, highly scented; good spring bloomer.

Blanche Moreau. (M.) White. One of the best of the Mosses for southern planting.

Caroline de Sansal. (H. R.) Flesh color, deepening toward the center; a handsome Rose, of good form, and none the less valuable for its age.

Charles Le Febvre. (H. R.) Reddish crimson, sometimes shaded purple; large and full, with heavy petals; beautifully formed. Continues to bloom the entire year; one of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Deull de Colonel Denfert. (H. R.) Black, velvety purple; a superb spring Rose; hardy and vigorous.

Dr. Sewell. (H. R.) Bright crimson, center deep purple; a large, bold flower, well borne up on vigorous, stocky stems; very full and fragrant.

Duke of Edinburgh. (H. R.) Bright crimson; large and double; very fragrant. Vigorous; good bloomer. Originated from General Jacqueminot.

Elisa Boelle. (H. N.) White, delicately tinged with pink; full, circular form, and double. Vigorous, and a very good flowering sort.

Enfant de Mont Carmel. (H. R.) Violet-rose, large, flat, full and fragrant. An old favorite.

Eugene Furst. (H. R.) A large flower, made up of large petals, quite double; velvety crimson; fragrant.

Francois Levet. (H. R.) A very beautiful Rose. Soft china-pink, delicately shaded carmine and blush, large, finely-formed flowers; fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. R.) A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

General Washington. (H. R.) Red, shaded crimson; very large, full and flat; blooms profusely in the spring and autumn. Very desirable.

Giant of Battles. (H. R.) Deep, fiery crimson, very brilliant and rich; a very desirable variety, although only a spring bloomer, for the reason that no other sort gives us the same vivid coloring.

Glory of Mosses. (M.) A rich, glossy pink, tinged crimson; large and globular. The buds are almost hid with beautiful green moss.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. R.) Creamy white, shading to blush in the center; very double; petals large and very thick; fragrant. A most valuable variety, being the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual.

Her Majesty. (H. R.) Clear bright rose; very large and full; thick, satiny petals; free bloomer; delightfully fragrant. Strong, upright grower.

John Hopper. (H. R.) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable of all the hybrids. Flowers are exquisitely formed and of the finest quality, and are produced in great profusion during the fall and spring.

Jules Margottin. (H. R.) Crimson-rose; large, somewhat flat buds and flowers well formed, fragrant, and produced in great profusion. A splendid old variety.

La Reine. (H. R.) Rosy lilac, shading to bright rose; large, full; bears a profusion of beautifully formed flowers throughout entire blooming season.

Lady Helen Stewart. (H. R.) Bright crimson, shaded scarlet. A good grower and abundant bloomer.

Louis Van Houtte. (H. R.) Crimson-maroon; full and half globular; one of the very finest crimsons.

Mad. Trotter. (H. Ch.) Bright red; of medium size; full and free.

Madame Gabrielle Luizet. (H. R.) A grand pink, of Jules Margottin type; of glistening texture.

Madam Plantier. (H. Ch.) Pure white; above medium size; full and flat. One of the best for massing.

Magna Charta. (H. Ch.) A splendid Rose. Clear, rosy red, suffused carmine; large, full flowers, and a free bloomer.

Marchioness of Lorne. (H. P.) Bright rose with carmine center; large, sweet, full and cupped. Extremely free.

Margaret Dickson. (H. R.) White, pale flesh center; large, and of good substance.

Mrs. John Laing. (H. R.) One of the best of its class; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on very long stems.

Olga Marix. (H. N.) Rosy flesh color, changing to white; perfect circular form; double, and a profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron. (H. R.) The largest known Rose, often called the Cabbage Rose, on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rose color; fragrant; a very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Perle des Blanches. (H. N.) A beautiful, white, hybrid Rose, borne in clusters; medium size; double, and of globular form; is constantly in bloom; during hot summer months this Rose is often the pride of the garden.

Perfection des Blanches. (H. N.) Pure white flowers; double, and of excellent form; vigorous and free. One of the best of its class, and a valuable hardy variety.

President Lincoln. (H. P.) Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson; large and full; very vigorous.

Pride of Reigate. (H. R.) Carmine-red, slightly striped with white, sometimes half crimson and half white; flowers large and double; a perpetual bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (H. R.) Deep, velvety crimson; large, nearly full.

Salet Moss. (M.) A perpetual Moss Rose of medium size; rather flat; light rose color, and very fragrant; one of the best Moss Roses known.

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Extra large, bold flowers, full and globular; color rich, glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.

Vick's Caprice. (H. R.) This is a variegated Rose of exceptionally fine qualities; the flowers are large; ground color a soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine; of exceedingly fine form, and very substantial. The only distinctly variegated variety adapted to the South.

Waltham Queen. (H. R.) Foliage very dark green and glossy; vigorous; flowers cherry red, large, fragrant and well-formed.

CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia Yellow. (Bk.) Clear yellow; small flowers, borne in trusses of twenty to thirty blooms in a cluster. It is thornless, and perfectly hardy. This Rose is a charm for any garden, as it blooms from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than most varieties.

Banksia White. (Bk.) General character resembles Yellow Banksia. Pure white flowers, borne in clusters; violet-scented; blooms early.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (N.) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; good form and substance; large, full, and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the South as a pillar Rose.

Crimson Rambler. (Cl. Poly.) This novelty of the Polyantha class is too well known to need lengthy description; its rich growth of glossy green foliage makes it a valuable Rose for the veranda, and the multitude of beautiful crimson flowers, borne continuously for about six weeks each summer, are greatly admired by all.

Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant; large size, and semi-double. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Empress of China. (Hardy Climber.) A new hardy climbing variety of vigorous growth and a free bloomer; flowers bright pink, semi-double.

Gardenia. (Wich.) Strong grower; produces flowers singly on stems $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot long. Flowers in bud bright yellow. Hardly distinguishable from Perle des Jardins in form; when open, cream color, and 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, incurving toward evening as does Cape Jessamine (*Gardenia florida*), hence its name. Very fragrant.

Gloire de Dijon. (Cl. T.) A beautiful combination of rose-salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; of vigorous growth and a constant bloomer.

James Sprunt. (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson; very full and sweet; flowers keep well after maturity; a moderate climber and good bloomer. One of the most valuable hardy Roses of its class; very popular.

Jules Jurgensen. (Cl. Beng.) Magenta-rose color; large, full and finely-formed flowers; vigorous and free. One of the best of the Bengals.

Jersey Beauty. (Wich.) Flowers produced singly and in clusters, large, single, 3 inches in diameter; pale yellow, with cluster of bright yellow stamens; very fragrant. Produces in greatest profusion, covering the plant entirely, having the appearance of a yellow Cherokee Rose.

Lamarque. (N.) White, with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large, full and fragrant; its buds are most beautiful, and borne in great profusion when the plants are well established.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (H. N.) Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Mad. Clement Massier. (N.) Color a bright rose, shading lighter at the margins, often nearly pure white, with rose-tinged center; is a strong climber.

Marechal Niel. (H. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full and globular form; delightfully fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. Too well known and generally popular to need any further recommendation from us.

Manda's Triumph. (Wich.) Produces large clusters (12 to 18 blooms) of double pure white flowers, 2 inches in diameter; on small side shoots literally covering the plant; they are beautifully imbricated, well formed and sweet-scented.

Max Singer. (Cl. Poly.) Flowers borne in immense clusters; color clear, light red. Semi-double, cup-shaped. It is entirely thornless; hardy.

Ophira, or Gold of Ophir. (Cl. N.) Nasturtium-yellow, suffused with coppery red; small; borne in large clusters.

Perle des Jardins. (Cl. T.) Canary-yellow; large, full and fragrant; ranks next to Marechal Niel, and often produces more perfect flowers.

Pink Roamer. (Wich.) A rampant, luxuriant grower, producing its single flowers in close heads; the flowers measure 2 inches in diameter. The color is bright, rich pink, with the center almost white, brightened with orange-red, producing an effect which, with its fragrance, makes it one of the most valuable Roses in cultivation.

Princess Louise Victoria. (Cl. H.) Color a beautiful salmon-pink; medium to large size; fine, globular form. Vigorous grower and a splendid climbing variety.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg. (H. Cl.) Scarlet-red; vigorous and hardy. One of the strongest climbers in our list.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red; finely formed buds, which always open into large, perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Desirable for cut-flowers, as they retain their bright color and firmness for several days after maturity. This is a perfect, ever-blooming red climber.

Reve d'Or. (Cl. N.) This is a grand old Rose; blooms continuously throughout the entire season, and in the fall the flowers put on a most gor-

ROSES, continued

geous hue, excelling anything of its class. Color deep, coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet. Is a strong climber, and a valuable pillar Rose.

Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson; very handsome. An old favorite, not to be easily displaced.

Solfaterre. (N.) Sulphur-yellow, sometimes tinged with rose in center; constant bloomer, and a good climbing variety. The color is very distinct and always admired.

South Orange Perfection. (Wich.) A distinct and wonderfully beautiful variety. Produces multitudes of the most perfectly formed double flowers, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; soft blush pink at the tips, changing

to white. Exceedingly choice; one of the best of the hybrids containing Wichuraiana blood.

Universal Favorite. (Wich.) Possesses unusual vigor of growth. The shoots are covered with dense bright green foliage. The double flowers are over 2 inches across, a beautiful rose color, similar to Bridesmaid; deliciously fragrant.

White Rambler. (Multiflora.) The flowers are the size of a silver quarter, partly filled, very fragrant, and in color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. They are borne in clusters.

William Allen Richardson. (N.) Center coppery yellow, shading to orange; medium size, and a free bloomer.

Woodland Marguerite. (N.) White, sometimes tinged flesh; medium size and good quality. Grows well in the South.

Greenhouse Department

We have this season added to our business a first-class Greenhouse Department, located at our office grounds, on Main street, and we are prepared to serve the public for all wants in this line.

We make a specialty of **Cut-Flowers, Funeral Designs, and Brides' Bouquets.**

Orders by telephone, telegraph or letter will receive prompt and careful attention, and we assure you of good values.

The following are a few plants which we have in large enough quantity to catalogue this year:

PALMS

Kentia Belmoreana. The Curly Palm of Lord Howe's Island. Greatly admired by all who see it on account of its elegant habit and graceful appearance. A splendid species in which the pinnae are beautifully curved and reflexed. 8-inch, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 12-inch, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Latania Borbonica. The Chinese Fan Palm, from which the palm-leaf fans of commerce are made. The most popular Palm in cultivation for decorative work; stands neglect well, and also a considerable amount of cold. If grown in partial shade while young, the leaves will be of a richer, darker green. Fine plants, 8 to 12-inch, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10; 12- to 18-inch, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Phoenix reclinata. A very beautiful and hardy South African species. Leaves gracefully reclined. Largely grown as a pot-plant for the house, for which purpose it is especially suitable. Perfectly hardy in South Florida. 12-inch, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 15-inch, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SCREW PINE. (*Pandanus Utilis*.)

One of the most noble, beautiful and useful decorative plants that can be grown, while its vigorous constitution enables it to stand more neglect, without serious injury, than almost any other plant we know of. Whether in the window garden, the center of a vase, or hanging-basket, or among the piazza plants in summer, it fills a place for which it seems especially adapted. The sharply serrated edges of the leaves are bright red and the

body of the leaf green. Fine plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

FERNS

Maidenhair. These are always in favor with lovers of the beautiful. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots, 10c. each, 75c. for 10; from 4-inch pots, 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

Boston. A favorite with everyone. Is a splendid decorative plant, especially fine for baskets or where placed on a tall pedestal. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10; from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ASPARAGUS

Plumosus nanus. Leaves or plumes very dark green, as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, and flat in form like a fern-frond, yet it is a sturdy dust- and gas-proof plant which will flourish in any apartment. If kept in a starved state it will assume a dwarf form 6 to 12 inches high, but give it a rich soil and root room and it will climb as freely as Smilax. Strong plants, from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Sprengerii. A fine decorative plant, now much used in all decorations; when cut the fronds keep well and are very beautiful. The sprays of growth are peculiarly much-branched and very fine-leaved; rich green. Originally introduced by us from South Africa in 1888. Now grown in vast quantity by the florist for decorative work of all sorts. Large strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

BEGONIAS

Rex Hybrid Type. Succulent soft-wooded plants of great beauty; indispensable in any greenhouse; foliage beautifully marked with various colors and shades. Requires sandy leaf-mold and plenty of pot-room and shade. 12 varieties. From 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Winter-Blooming Varieties. All of easy culture and desirable plants. 5 varieties. From 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for \$10.

GERANIUMS

Best Assorted Varieties. From 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

No spot in America is better suited for the cultivation and enjoyment of that most deservedly popular of plants, the Chrysanthemum, than in Florida. Ten best varieties, ready April 1, young stock, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 for 50, \$5 per 100.

RUBBER TREES

The India Rubber Tree or *Ficus elastica*. A magnificent pot-plant of great decorative beauty, to contrast with palms and other plants. Has very large, smooth, leathery leaves, which stand heat and dust with impunity. One of the most popular room plants in northern cities, but generally very expensive. When it becomes too tall, it may be cut back and made to assume a perfect tree-shape. Fine plants, 10 inches, 50 cts. each; 1 to 2 feet, \$1 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, from 8-inch pots, \$2 each.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

Camellias do well in Florida after once becoming established. They prefer a rather moist soil, but not wet; also, a clayey subsoil; but we have very good success growing them only in sand. The Camellias of Tallahassee and North Florida are immense, which shows their adaptability to our state. Fine plants in many varieties. \$1 each; very large plants, \$2.

CROTONS

These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hothouse plant. They ordinarily survive our South Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. We have a fine assortment. From 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; very large, from 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HIBISCUS

Valuable free-blooming plants for all subtropical regions. May attain a height of 15 to 18 feet, and when covered with their brilliant flowers, are most conspicuous in gardens. From 4-inch pots, 35 cts.; 6-inch pots, 50 cts.

POTTED CITRUS FRUITS

We are making a specialty of growing potted Citrus trees, suitable for greenhouse and conservatory cultivation. These are budded on *Citrus trifoliata* and will bloom and bear at once. Trees not over 12 inches high will often carry several fruit. The varieties offered are all edible.

GRAPE FRUIT, Marsh Seedless. **LEMON**, Villa Francha. **KUMQUATS**, Oblong and Round. **ORANGES**, Tangierine, Satsuma, Sanford Mediterranean, Mediterranean Sweet, Ruby.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches, bushy, from 4-inch pots..... | \$0 40 | \$3 00 | \$25 00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, bushy, from 5-inch pots..... | 60 | 4 50 | 35 00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, bushy, from 5- to 8-inch pots..... | 90 | 7 00 | 60 00 |

BEDDING PLANTS

ACALYPHA. Fine plants with variegated leaves, succeeding admirably in the open ground in South Florida as a decorative hedge plant, sprouting up readily from the root if hurt by frost. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

COLEUS. All colors assorted. Strong plants, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 for 100.

AGAVE (Century Plant). The Agaves are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in tropical and semi-tropical gardening.

A. Americana recurvata. The most popular sort. Strong plants, 15 cts. each; large plants, 25 cts. each.

A. Americana variegata. Margined yellow. Strong plants, 50c. each.

PANSIES. Assorted; all colors; strong plants. 25c. for 10, \$2 per 100.

CARNATIONS. Marguerite; assorted colors. 35 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

DAISIES. Hardy English; white and pink. 25 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

VIOLETS. California and Russian; strong rooted. 25 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

BULBS

CANNAS. These splendid broad-leaved plants are used with great effect for bedding, and have both green and bronze-red foliage.

Austria. Flowers measure 7½ inches across; three petals golden yellow, two inner ones spotted orange-yellow and carmine.

Charles Henderson. Equally well adapted for the garden in summer and the window in winter. Of dazzling crimson color, with yellow marking.

Florence Vaughan. In color a bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red, borne in greatest profusion. Rarely exceed 3 feet in height.

Italia. Flowers nearly as large as those of Austria; bright golden yellow, with a large blotch of bright scarlet on each petal.

Madame Crozy. Flowers closely set on branching stems, orange-crimson, bordered with yellow. A standard bedding variety.

Queen Charlotte. Flowers orange and scarlet with golden belt.

Dry roots until April 15. Started after April 15, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

CALLA LILIES, White. From 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each; from 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

How to Plant AND CARE FOR YOUNG TREES AND ORCHARDS

While we believe the following hints will be useful to all practical orchardists and horticulturists, they are intended principally for the benefit of beginners. The points herein contained are based on our own experience, and we know them to be reliable.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and it will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences; hence it is advisable to plant as early as practicable, but planting may be done successfully as late as March.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF AN ORCHARD SITE. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, the question of drainage outweighs all others. Do not think you can plant your trees out on some waste land that is too poor or too wet and sour to grow anything else, and expect good results. The land that will make the best corn and cotton will make the best orchard. Any land that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface long at a time may be made suitable by throwing up beds with a plow and setting the trees on the ridges, leaving the water furrows midway between the rows, running the same general direction as the slope of the land. New land is better than old fields, especially for peaches and grapes, but either should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. In all cases, keep your eye on the drainage.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL. If not ready to plant on the day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. To do this properly, select a moist, well-drained spot, but avoid soggy or sour land; dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with the tops leaning up the sloping side; spread out the trees so that they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt well among the roots, and wet down. Now fill the trench to the level of the ground and pack well with the feet, after which cover with loose dirt. Trees thus served will keep all winter. If the trees have been delayed in transit, and are somewhat shriveled, they may be restored by cutting back and bedding for three or four days in the same manner that seed cane is bedded, taking care not to have the trees too thick.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

| Distance apart, ft. | No. of trees | Distance apart, ft. | No. of trees | Distance apart, ft. | No. of trees |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 by 2..... | 43,560 | 9 by 9..... | 537 | 17 by 17..... | 150 |
| 2 by 2..... | 10,890 | 10 by 10..... | 435 | 18 by 18..... | 134 |
| 3 by 3..... | 4,840 | 11 by 11..... | 360 | 19 by 19..... | 120 |
| 4 by 4..... | 2,722 | 12 by 12..... | 302 | 20 by 20..... | 108 |
| 5 by 5..... | 1,742 | 13 by 13..... | 257 | 25 by 25..... | 69 |
| 6 by 6..... | 1,210 | 14 by 14..... | 222 | 30 by 30..... | 48 |
| 7 by 7..... | 888 | 15 by 15..... | 193 | 35 by 35..... | 35 |
| 8 by 8..... | 680 | 16 by 16..... | 170 | 40 by 40..... | 27 |

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

| | Feet each way | | Feet each way |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Peaches | 15 to 20 | Grapes—Northern varieties..... | 8 to 10 |
| Plums..... | 12 to 15 | Grapes—Southern, Muscadine..... | 18 to 25 |
| Pears—LeConte and Kieffer | 25 to 30 | Quinces..... | 12 to 15 |
| Oranges..... | 18 to 20 | Figs..... | 12 to 15 |
| Japan Persimmons..... | 15 to 20 | Pecans..... | 30 to 40 |
| Apples—standard..... | 18 to 20 | Medlars..... | 18 to 25 |
| Apricots..... | 15 to 20 | | |

TRANSPLANTING. The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from under side, so the cut surface will face downward. Thin out the fibrous roots. The ground being properly prepared, make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping, then place the tree in the hole to the depth that it grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with the hands, placing the finest and best pulverized dirt obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber, then with the hoe more dirt could be pulled around the tree and packed with the feet, pressing at the bottom of the tree so it will stand perpendicular. Should the ground be dry, make a basin of dirt around the tree and pour in a pail of water, which will be very beneficial. After this is done, place around the tree some sod, pine straw, wire-grass, or something to act as a mulch and prevent the surface from drying. This will keep the ground in a moist condition.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING. One-year-old peaches, pears, apples, plums, prunes, apricots, almonds, quinces, Japanese persimmons, mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from 2 to 4 feet high, according to the height that you wish them to head; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave four or five well-developed buds at the top of the stem; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height you will have to cut higher or lower. During the growing season keep all the growth rubbed off below these top buds, which should be left to form a nice, shapely head. Texas umbrellas, pecans and walnuts should not be cut back when transplanted. Figs should be cut back to 2 feet; cut off the mass of fibrous roots and shorten the laterals to 4 or 5 inches.

SUBSEQUENT PRUNING. Peaches, plums, apricots, persimmons, figs, mulberries, etc., usually require very little pruning, except to remove straggling branches, chafing limbs and water-sprouts. Pears and apples should be headed-in early in the spring, before the growth starts, for the first two or three years, leaving only about 8 to 12 inches of the previous year's growth, cutting the outer branches shorter.

PRUNING GRAPES. Shorten the roots at time of planting to 4 or 5 inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet, and train to a stake or trellis, letting three or four branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back. Muscadines do not need trimming.

FERTILIZING. This is a matter that we leave to the planter, although we would suggest that he give his trees a liberal amount of some well-tested fertilizer, such as Mapes or other high-grade goods, the first year, which should be applied after the tree has started growth, say one-half pound to the tree, scattered around to the distance of 3 feet from the tree, and well raked in. Then, if the ground is covered with some good mulching and kept clean, all early bearing fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc., may be brought to a bearing size and condition at the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a large percentage of potash should be used. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by bone meal, ashes and cotton-seed meal, although care should be taken that no fertilizer should be used which has to undergo a heating process in the ground.

CULTIVATION. The first two years we advocate clean cultivation. After the second year, the grass may be allowed to grow after July, and be plowed under in the fall. This method will turn sufficient humus into the ground to keep the soil improving. Where crops are planted in the orchard, they are kept clean until this time



ORDER SHEET

and following the directions given in Catalogue for making out orders.

190

**THE GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.**

Find enclosed..... amounting to \$..... for
Form in which money is sent. Amount of bill.

which ship by on or about 190.....
Express or Freight. Time to be delivered.

To _____
Name of party to whom consigned.

Signed _____

P.O. _____
Express or railroad office.

State County and State

We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute, in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here.

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Lack of space at our city grounds makes it necessary for us to reduce our stock of Poultry and a part of our equipment.

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The stock is all first class Florida raised birds and will give entire satisfaction.

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| White Plymouth Rocks | 2 | 16 |
| Buff Plymouth Rocks | 3 | 3 |
| White Wyandottes | 2 | 6 |
| Buff Wyandottes | 7 | 2 |
| Golden Wyandottes | 2 | 3 |
| Light Brahmas | 1 | 2 |
| Buff Cochins | 4 | 4 |
| Langshans | 2 | 5 |
| Colored Dorkins | 1 | 4 |
| Houdans | 2 | |
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—We will supply eggs for hatching this season at a uniform price of \$1.50 per setting of 13 of any variety we have in stock. Write for prices on any of the above stock or supplies.

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